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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Senate Hits at Lynching

Biggest Budget Gets Backing

Britain Prepares Retaliations

Trucks Fight Rails in Court

Australia Digs Up Emden Bell

Mars, Alas, Hasn't Any Folks

THE United States Senate moves to end lynching in America. A bill introduced by Senators Costigan of Colorado and Wagner of New York permits the federal agencies to enter where states are negligent or unwilling to act, and provides for punishment of state officials who fail to exercise their full authority to check mob violence or who condone it. Under this provision Governor Rolph of California, praising the San Jose lynchers, might have been subject to imprisonment from five years to life. Counties in which lynchings occur forfeit $10,000. The United States saw 28 lynchings last year—The Senators believe laws can halt murder by mob.

¶ London's press is shocked by the Roosevelt budget, but admires his courage in tackling an unprecedented depression by going into an unprecedented deficit. "Imagination bogles" at the country borrowing double what it has in circulation, says the Daily Mail. The Paris press is annoyed because dollar stabilization is not in sight. Washington receives encouraging reports of the domestic reaction. The country is staggered for a moment, but is grateful for the President's frankness. He has told the worst; events are sure to improve the picture—The President, say the knowing ones, is the wisest kind of a politician.

¶ Britain considers retaliatory steps in trade matters. London intimates to Berlin that reducing the interest payment on British and American debts from 50 to 30 per cent is not satisfactory and that unless adjustment is made retaliatory measures, apparently in the exclusion of German goods or in raised tariffs, will be taken. Alarmed by the new French quotas on importations, the Federation of British Industries asks like steps—Retaliation may be a necessary thing, but it isn't a kind word.

¶ Ohio sees the truck striking back at the railroad for striking back at it. The Association of Commercial Haulers asks a Cleveland court to enjoin the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Grand Trunk and Erie railroads from carrying on a store-door delivery service. Rates charged by the railroads are alleged to be less than they pay for trucking alone. The railroads seek a monopoly, says the petition, with disaster to the 300,000 trucking firms and 1,500,000 truckers in America—It will take more than courts to settle the new fierce motortruck-railroad war.

¶ Europe suffers another disappointment regarding the Franco-German controversy on disarmament. Berlin states that the latest French note does not advance the problem one step toward solution. France is unwilling to permit any increase in German arms for four years, while Germany demands an immediate adjustment toward equality. Sir John Simon ends his conferences with Premier Mussolini in Rome without, apparently, having been able to find a plan that could break the Paris-Berlin deadlock—"No use crying for the moon," is Sir John's summing up.

¶ The American Museum of Natural History in New York is given $150,000 by Charles Hayden to buy projection instruments for its new planetarium. The sum of $650,000 to erect the peculiar type of building had already been obtained from the RFC. Mr. Hayden, a Wall Street banker and broker, tells why he wishes to give the layman this vivid and wonderful impression of the solar system. Thus is created an appreciation of the magnitude of the universe, he says—One is made to realize that behind it is a greater power than feeble physical man.

¶ Australia ends successfully a world-wide hunt for the bell of the German cruiser Emden, stolen from Sydney War Museum last April. A mysterious clue leads to the unearthing of the bronze bell in a field. The vigilance of police in searching outgoing ships and watching for the relic in world capitals probably frustrated plans of the thieves. The Emden wrought havoc with British shipping in the Far East until the Australian cruiser Sydney burned it at Cocos Island in 1914—And Australia prizes the souvenir of its naval triumph.

¶ Mars has no human population whatever and how those well-laid canals came to decorate it is a mystery. Dr. Walter S. Adams and Dr. Theodore Dunham Jr., astronomers of Mount Wilson Observatory, tell of recent experiments. They found there was less than 1 per cent of oxygen, not sufficient to sustain human life, on Mars, then checked their finding by mirroring the earth in the dark of the moon, the earthshine, as has not been done before—All of which delights the astronomers, but leaves the many Martian fans rather glum.

Senate Bank Probe Brings Quick Action

Couzens Presses Fight Against Bailie as Aid for Morgenthau

Reaction to Wall St.

Federal Trade Commission Starts Test on False Statement Under Securities Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The extraordinarily widespread effect of the Senate's investigation of Wall Street high finance, which has literally recast popular thought on the whole subject of modern investment machinery, was illustrated in two widely separated fields today.

On the one hand, the Federal Trade Commission instituted its first test proceeding to determine whether a false statement of fact was made in the registration of a big securities issue, involving Mr. Harley L. Clark of Chicago, one of the major witnesses before the Senate inquiry. In filling out the questionnaire under the Securities Act the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, sponsoring $3,000,000 in bonds, wrote "No" under question 17, asking if any important litigation were pending.

The commission has just learned that when the answer was made the company, sponsored by Mr. Clark and others, had two important proceedings pending against it. Officials of the company have now been summoned to Washington to appear before the commission, and the first big case under the drastic new Securities Act—itself an outcome of the prolonged Senate investigation of Wall Street—is in prospect.

Approval on Condition

In the second development, the Senate inquiry played just as important a part, but in a far different field. Mr. Henry W. Morgenthau Jr., the new Secretary of the Treasury, will in all probability be confirmed by the Senate, but on condition that Mr. Earle Bailie, his special assistant for fiscal affairs, resigns. Mr. Bailie is a partner in the firm of J. S. Seligman & Co. of New York. Seligman & Co. was among the firms whose investment activities have been scrutinized by the Senate inquiry.

It has been said that Mr. Bailie in representing his company, has been engaged in flotation of foreign bonds and domestic securities in a manner

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Ohio State Awaits Verdict on Quintet Of Drill Resisters

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5 (AP)—The status of five students who would rather be dismissed than participate in compulsory military training at Ohio State University became a mystery today, as a city-wide controversy raged about them.

The only definite information from an authoritative source came from Mr. J. L. Morrill, vice-president of the university, and a member of committee on conscientious objectors appointed by Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the university.

"Obviously, there is but one course for the president to take—dismissal," said Mr. Morrill.

Dr. Rightmire was unavailable for comment, but previously, on receipt of letters from the five students, he had said their attitude left "but one possible course." No dismissal order had been issued at noon today, however.

In all 31 cases of objectors were heard by the special committee and 15 persons were excused from drill. Sixteen students were denied exemption and of these 12 declared their intention of accepting dismissal from the school rather than military training.

Admiral Byrd's Flagship Waiting in Snowstorm

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP IN THE ANTARCTIC, Jan. 5 (Via Mackay Radio) (AP)—Assailed by a snowstorm, the flagship of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second antarctic expedition was prepared to move today in the event conditions became worse.

The ice pack appeared to be pressing in toward where the ship hove to in an area of open water from which Admiral Byrd made a dramatic flight Wednesday to latitude 72.30 south.

The ship's position was approximately latitude 69.57 south and longitude 116.33 west.

British Eat Canadian Turkeys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian turkeys were such a success on the British market last year that generous shipments were made again this year, it was reported by the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. The exports last year exceeded 1,000,000 pounds.

Budget Alarm Simmers Down To Confidence in Its Success

Borrowing Instead of Printing Money Taken as Good Sign Against Inflation—President Plays Another Master Stroke

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Substantial political and financial confidence radiated from administration circles today as more considered judgments of yesterday's sensational budget message poured in.

It is felt that the Treasury will be able to handle the huge borrowing necessary; that the fact that the money is to be borrowed, instead of run off the printing presses, is an important assurance of stability; and that for the President to raise his deficit estimate to its greatest possible height was an astute political move.

Expressions of alarm from the country have not been nearly so vehement as had been expected. Though some Democratic leaders feared the effects of a $7,000,000,000 deficit announcement on this year's congressional elections, they are beginning to awaken to the beauties of presidential strategy. He has, they realize, told the country the worst, at the longest possible time before the elections.

Almost anything that can happen to the fiscal structure between the present and the polls seems almost certain to be in the President's favor. Every step toward recovery, every bit of liquidity in Government loans to industry and banks, every new accretion from liquor and income tax sources, will be deducted from the present estimates.

The Administration does not have to sit anxiously by and hope its estimates will come true through recovery. Everything favorable that happens will be in effect a happy surprise, not a painfully awaited justification. That is the political situation, and despite the mountainous deficit figures now erected by the President, for critics to talk about, it does not give long-range comfort to his opponents.

The outstanding point of assurance, however, was the President's adoption of the borrowing rather than the inflationary method of financing. Treasury officials have long been studying the possibilities, and they are confident that the necessary issues can be floated without exceptional dislocation.

However, the need for floating issues up to $10,000,000,000 in the next six months is regarded as a powerful brake on financial radicalism. The recent billion-dollar issue of one-year 2¼ per cent certificates of indebtedness, which was heavily oversubscribed, was preceded by a period of quiet assurance and orthodoxy from the White House.

The tapering-off of the gold-buying policy coincided with this

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Move Instituted To Make Lynching Federal Offense

Senate Bill Provides National Action If States Fail

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A drastic federal anti-lynching law under which Gov. James Rolph of California theoretically could have been imprisoned from five years to life for condoning the recent mob violence in his State has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, and Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York.

The bill would take jurisdiction for the punishment of lynchers out of state and into federal hands under certain circumstances; and it would impose drastic penalties on state officials who failed to exercise their full authority to block mob violence, or who condoned such violence. Regarding the latter, believed to be applicable in the Rolph instance, the bill provides:

"For any state officer to abet such outrages affirmatively is made a federal crime punishable by imprisonment of from five years to life."

Another feature requires any county in which a lynching occurs to forfeit $10,000 which may be recovered of a suit in the name of the United States.

Gives Federal Authority

From legal considerations, however, the most far-reaching measure is that which would permit federal jurisdiction to be imposed on state authority where the latter "fails, neglects or refuses to provide and maintain protection to the life or person of any individual within its jurisdiction against a mob or riotous assembly." The constitutionality of this measure is under some discussion.

Recent examples of mob violence were denounced in strongest language by the sponsors of the bill in a joint statement.

"The federal anti-lynching bill introduced in the Senate has been inspired by shocking reversions to primitive brutality which have occurred during recent months," they said. "Mob passions have flared into uncontrolled crime in different regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Constituted authority has not simply been rendered impotent; something infinitely worse has happened, for some officers of the law have connived at mass murder and some high public officials have condoned it. It is this latter aspect of the situation that creates a crisis today.

Must Protect Citizens

"There may always be an irresponsible and bloodthirsty element in our population so long as some men are below normal in human sensibilities. But there need not be and there must not be, any breakdown of the barriers which prevent criminal elements from gaining popular applause and from continuing to participate in the benefits of free citizenship. . . .

"We have been told many times that the lynching problem can be solved by local authority. The present bill does not deprive the states of a single opportunity to preserve constitutional rights. It provides for federal action only where the states have failed. It recognizes that the test of the supremacy of law comes at the very time when a locality has temporarily lost its equilibrium and when its supposedly sober elements are at the mercy of the mob.

"The courage and nobility with which the race that has suffered most from mob terrorism is waging the war against lynching should receive not only the approbation and assistance of federal law, but also the militant coöperation of every citizen."

Civic Ownership Called Solution Of 'El' Problem

Legislative Commission Reports Annual Savings Possible

Public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to save the towns and cities of the Boston Metropolitan District $1,000,000 a year was recommended in the report filed today by the special legislative commission which has been conducting an extensive investigation of the affairs of the "L."

The committee recommended that the cities and towns serviced by the railway immediately float a bond issue of about $25,000,000 for the redemption of the road's common stock, in order to reap the savings which might, according to Senator J. Frank Hughes, chairman of the committee, reach as high as $2,000,000 a year.

While the present method of assessing the Elevated deficit to the cities and towns was characterized as "not exactly scientific," no alternative basis for assessment was recommended. A plurality of but one vote for public ownership was mustered in the committee. If the public were to exercise the option it possesses over the Elevated within the year, the committee estimated, the road could be purchased for about $100,000,000. To take over the road at once would not require that this sum be immediately raised, the committee pointed out.

The committee also voted to recommend an act permitting the "L" to sell electricity for light, heat and power to the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company for the Chelsea division. The committee opposed the sale of the elevated power plant or of its power to utilities.

Canadian Minister Extols League Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — National policies among the European peoples are surveyed from three distinct points of view, all of them incompatible, declared Dr. R. J. Manion, Canadian representative to the League of Nations and the disarmament conference, in a recent address here.

France, seconded by Poland and the Little Entente, desires security and the retention of the armament limitations and the boundaries laid down by the Versailles Treaty. Germany aims at equality of armaments and a change in the boundaries. The United States and Great Britain express a desire for disarmament but without giving further guarantees to France or other countries which desired to maintain the status quo.

The private manufacture of munitions is open to grave objections. In commenting on the disarmament problem, he pointed out that the world military budget for 1930 was almost twice that of 1913.

Pu Yi Moves Step Nearer Manchoukuo Emperorship

HSINCHING (Changchun), Manchoukuo, Jan. 5 (AP)—Young and democratic Henry Pu Yi will become Emperor of two-year-old Manchoukuo March 1, reliable reports said today, amid the splendor he knew as China's "Boy Emperor."

His elevation from his present position as the civilian executive of Manchoukuo, established under Japanese sponsorship in territory wrested from North China, will follow the promulgation of a new constitution like Japan's and a new protocol expected to guarantee his sovereignty and proclaim Japan's right to defend the infant state.

Governor Ely In Foreground For Third Term

Democrats Said to Have No Other Figure Able to Hold the Fort

Candidates in G. O. P.

Bacon, Fuller, Nichols, Adams, Saltonstall and Haigis Listed as Possibilities

When the trumpets are sounded in earnest for the 1934 Massachusetts gubernatorial campaign, political dopesters expect to behold Gov. Joseph B. Ely leading the forces of State Democracy a third time.

Despite pronouncements that he would not seek a third term, some of his close associates believe he will allow himself to be drafted by the Democratic Party, which so far has uncovered no other figure strong enough to turn back the flood of Republican strength from its normal channel.

If Governor Ely withdraws the Democrats must reach far down into the ranks, since the major state offices are mainly held by Republicans. Bluff, frank Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board and meteor of the Administration's whirling galaxies, is frequently mentioned as the most logical alternative to the Governor. But even he is a relatively unseasoned man politically to thrust into the field against a militantly aroused Republican foe.

Incisive, imperturbable Mr. Francis X. Hurley, state auditor and mentor of the present prison investigation, has been suggested for the governorship, and the sub rosa accounts are that he is busily building up an organization and a reputation, if permitted. But neither of these men seems equal to the task of defeating the G. O. P. this year.

Probably no one could importune the Governor to run more sincerely than Senator David I. Walsh, who will himself run for a third term in November. It is important to the Senator that his ticket carry a strong man, and Ely is strong, partly because of the natural prestige that comes with his office and partly due to his record of maintaining unimpaired the credit of the State and municipalities during catastrophic events.

Abundance of Prospects

There are, however, an abundance of prospects jockeying for the pole in the Republican ranks. Dusky, military Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor, as titular head of

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Fenway Bleachers Under Construction Destroyed by Fire

The nearly completed center-field bleachers at Fenway Park and other wooden stands surrounding the field were virtually destroyed by a general alarm fire early this afternoon. The blaze started in the construction apparatus of the new bleachers and jumped across Lansdowne Street to the building occupied by the Seiberling Tire Company, later spreading to the Regent Garage.

Although at 2 o'clock this afternoon, firemen had succeeded in holding the fire within the center-field area, they were still battling the blaze in the building where the fire started. The building is used by a rubber company and contains highly inflammable materials.

Several months have been spent by the Fenway Park management in reconstructing the seating arrangements which would have made it one of the finest in the East. Immediate rebuilding of the burned area is expected, however, to be ready in time to give Boston's baseball fans the model park that had been originally planned.

Air Pilot Tom Halpin, Lost in a Fog, Saved by SOS Caught by State Police

The hum of an airplane motor high over the Berkshire Hills the other day was a cue for State Police to prove their department's demand for state-wide radio-equipped police cruising cars.

Pilot Tom Halpin, who flies one of those great passenger planes between Boston and Albany, was lost in a fog. His beacon receiver—the delicate device that catches the code flashes from the airport to give him his direction—had gone dead.

Underneath, a solid sea of clouds separated the plane from what might have been a safe landing place or rough and perilous ground. Then, too, there was always the danger of sweeping out over the open sea.

By auxiliary radio Pilot Halpin warned the East Boston airport of his plight.

But airport authorities could do nothing but try to cheer him up and hope for the best. Until someone had a bright idea: The police and their radio-equipped cruising cars might help.

From police broadcasting points, the message was flashed to their vigilant cruising road patrol, "Plane lost over Berkshires—Inform Headquarters if heard."

Within a few minutes a motoring trooper had caught the hum of a motor over South Hadley and relayed the information to State Police Headquarters. Shortly, a cruising car near Amherst reported that an airplane had been heard. Next came a flash from Leverett. Tracing a line across the map—South Hadley to Amherst to Leverett—the police were assured that Halpin was headed due north instead of eastward to the East Boston landing field.

The police buzzed this information to the airport at once from whence it was relayed to the lost flyer, enabling him to reverse his course and aim for Hartford, the nearest landing field. Once there, he came down safely, refueled and put off again for Boston, well underneath the cloud bank.

Supported by this recent practical proof of radio efficiency in police activities and convinced that it can be used with similar effectiveness to trace the flight of criminals, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, is today advocating that every municipality in the Commonwealth be required to equip at least two cars with apparatus capable of catching the regular State Police emergency broadcasts.

World's a Small Place After All

Courtesy of Los Angeles University of International Relations to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Students Study Pacific Nations

Left to Right—John Swarthout, Student President, and Betty Sargent, Student Vice-President of the Los Angeles University of International Relations.

Militarists Back Japan's Farmers In Bid for Reform

Army's Radical Tendency Expected to Raise New Opposition at Home

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Social unrest, in the sense in which that phrase has come to be generally understood in the West, is practically nonexistent in Japan today. Communist, Socialist and other radical and mildly radical movements have been submerged in the wave of nationalistic and imperialistic feeling resulting from the military oligarchy's revival of the old policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland.

But there are nevertheless powerful forces at work in Japan for internal reform, which are more likely to succeed than the comparatively ineffectual radical movements which existed prior to the Manchurian incident in the autumn of 1931. The chief of these is known as the Younger Military Party, and includes in its membership probably a substantial majority of the army officers.

The army, which is often a conservative element in western countries, has become almost radical in Japan, so far as its ideas for domestic governmental reorganization are concerned. This is due largely to the fact that army officers sympathize so greatly with farmers. The internal struggle in Japan today has been pictured by the Younger Military Party as a conflict between Japan's agricultural classes, composing about 50 per cent of the population, and the urban industrial and financial interests, who are alleged to have controlled and directed the leading political parties.

The army's sympathy with farmers is easily explained. The conscript army of Japan is recruited largely from farm boys, who qualify more readily for the severe physical tests by which conscripts are selected each year. A majority of the regular army officers have an agricultural background, and are therefore in close touch with the difficulties which the farmers of Japan, in common with those of most other countries, have had to face in recent years. The determination to improve

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Students in West Promote Peace In Wide Pacific Area

College Groups Organize to Iron Out Causes of International Upsets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Problems disturbing to international peace among lands bordering upon the Pacific Ocean soon should feel the effects of an organized attack originating from college students in 34 institutions of higher learning in Arizona, California, and the Territory of Hawaii.

The headquarters for this advance upon the causes of national and racial disagreement is located here at the Los Angeles University of International Relations, an organization on the campus of the University of Southern California. It was announced at the university recently that Miss Betty Sargent, a senior student, had been selected as field secretary for the movement.

Miss Sargent will conduct the campaign in connection with a program developed by the Intercollegiate Council of International Cooperation, New York, to unite the colleges in a constructive march toward world peace. The goal is "peace through international cooperation."

Under the leadership of the University of International Relations, Miss Sargent said, an attempt will be made to interest students attending Pacific coast universities in a definite study of world problems and their bearing upon continued peace for all nations.

"Wherever college students are found who show a lack of interest in international affairs, it may be necessary," she said, "for us to send deputation teams for the purpose of leading discussions upon world peace. In colleges where the peace movement already has been started, very little additional effort may be necessary."

Mr. John Swarthout, president of the student body of the University of International Relations, in discussing the program to be attempted, said that he feels college students may exert a very considerable force in bringing about a better understanding between the United States and its neighbors around the Pacific Ocean.

"We have two concrete problems to work upon, first of all," he explained: "Japanese-American relations and Latin American-United States relations. Both of these fields are fertile for sowing the seeds of peace. During the period when our generation can be of service, we should find ourselves well occupied in improving relations with these nations."

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot today gives us an insight into the free silver agitation. "Watching the World Go By" on the back page.

It is only natural that an international newspaper should help its readers to enlarge the borders of their appetites. So follow some hopeful directions in "Scottish Folk Cookery" and take a gastronomic journey to the land of Burns. Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Wives should read aloud to their husbands today's Parable of Safed the Sage. Inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the weekly World News Map.

Onward Drive Against Crime Speeding Up

Nation's Larger Cities Intensify Their Efforts to Purge Civic Life

'No Quarter' the Word

New York, Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh Reflect Determination of Police

Extraordinary activities to stamp out banditry and racketeering mark opening of the new year.

Incidental to the drive for better police equipment in Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Public Safety says the police must think faster, drive faster and shoot quicker than the criminal.

New York's new police commissioner orders his men to clean up the city or get out. The result is a parade of 143 alleged gangsters to police headquarters and the line still moving.

While Illinois opens trial in Chicago of an alleged racket conspiracy involving scores of persons, Pittsburgh reaches out for the arrest of every racketeer and speakeasy proprietor in the city.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, is today following up his demands for radio-equipped police cruising cars to meet the challenge of a vicious group of bandits now operating in and around Greater Boston.

Having won his first point yesterday with the Governor's demand that one-half of Boston's police cars be radio equipped, the police head now insists with executive approval that every municipality in the State have at least two cars equipped with apparatus to catch the regular radio emergency broadcasts from state-supervised stations.

It is the commissioner's theory that the police must think faster, drive faster and shoot quicker than the criminal, who rests his freedom largely on his ability to get away speedily from the scene of a crime.

Discussing his plan to centralize police activities under a state-supervised set-up without interfering with certain independent functions of local police, General Needham pointed out that there are only 30 police departments in the State with radio-equipped cars and 325 without them.

"Such equipment," he insisted," is vitally necessary to the capture of gangs similar to those responsible for the present orgy of crime.

"It is now believed that the gang held responsible for several major holdups in Greater Boston since last August, is headed by Charles Hoffman, one of the most desperate criminals in the country, whose escape from police custody last summer is still a source of awkward conversation to the local force.

O'Ryan Rallies Forces To Rid New York of Its Organized Criminals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—With elimination of both the political and the criminal racketeers from New York City interest is centering on the police department, where the new commissioner, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, is drawing the lines for his offensive against the city's $100,000,000 tribute takers.

Unusual activity by the police force and an elongated list of shakeups are familiar signs at the department whenever a new commissioner takes charge, and these same signs are to be observed this week at headquarters in Center Street, as General O'Ryan gives the "once over" to departmental routine. This inspection is going to take a fortnight, he said.

In its first phases, however, the list of arrests has more than doubled the normal showing, with a lineup over the 200 mark reported today.

None of the narcotic users, petty larceny crooks, slot machine snatchers, pickpockets and the like brought in by the police dragnet are, however, well known in the underworld.

The significance of the procedure under General O'Ryan lies in its relation to the policy of the Fiorello H. LaGuardia Administration, in erasing all the old deadlines. General O'Ryan today called the work "just routine" and denied that any special order had gone out, or that he proposed a wholesale shake-up in department personnel.

The fact remains, however, that the new police head has declared that "the public enemy of every kind must go," and that is the kind of order which under the impetus of a Mayor who promises no political interference in such a program, should mean a "trigger force," whose aggressiveness is not mere preliminary to be erased after the public excitement has waned, but a matter of routine.

General O'Ryan's department will be the spearhead of the administration's drive to push the deadline against criminals to the city's boundaries.

The Mayor's ultimatum to the ranking police office this week to "drive out the racketeers or get out yourself," supplemented by the military discipline which General O'Ryan is inculcating in the department, is making for a tightening up throughout the force that reminds of the vigorous, "straight shooting"

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Huge Crack in Earth's Crust Gives New Zealand Its Wonders

Boiling Pools and Volcanoes of Famous Taupo-Rotorua District Are Relics of Movements Believed to Have Caused Triple Immersion of Islands

By Hugh C. Jenkins

[First of three articles]

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, N. Z.—We are apt to take for granted "this solid earth." Yet it is not so solid as we sometimes assume. To get an idea of the solidity of this sphere one need only look at a hen's egg, the shell of which is more solid in comparison with its bulk than is the crust of the earth to the contents.

If it be true that the earth was once a molten mass which has cooled sufficiently to enable the crust to form, it is clear that very little additional heat is needed to disturb our environment in a fundamental way. The cooling process has its dangers as well. When a cooling process sets in, the material affected contracts; and when a round ball is subjected to a lowering of temperature the strain set up finds out the weak spots and these give way.

That is exactly what has happened with the earth. Through cooling, cracks have appeared all over the earth's surface. The crack which was responsible for New Zealand started on the eastern end of the Himalayas in the north of India. The crack then ran in an easterly direction, then took a turn toward the southwest, thereby bringing Sumatra and Java up from the bottom of the sea; then, turning southeast, skirted the coast of Australia bringing up New Zealand and continued in its southerly course where it appears to have expended itself at a point where Mount Erebus, an extinct volcano, is marked just inside the Antarctic circle.

New Zealand's Immersion

Geologists are certain that the islands comprising New Zealand have been under the sea on at least three separate occasions. What caused these immersions is beyond the scope of this article, but it has resulted in New Zealand being surrounded by a sort of shelf which extends under the sea round the coasts. New Zealand is therefore a plateau only a portion of which is above the water's surface. The action of the sea upon this marine shelf, together with the deposits of rock and silt brought down by New Zealand rivers, set up variations of stresses on the under-water section and in the settling down process which follows the alteration of strains, earth tremors are a consequence. The great majority of these tremors are never felt by human beings, but the more violent ones are called earthquakes.

One of the effects of all of the foregoing phenomena is that in New Zealand some deep fissures have been kept open. These result in various activities showing themselves: the emanations of steam and gas, pools of boiling water and mud, geysers and volcanoes. In New Zealand all of these wonders are concentrated in a relatively small area in the Taupo-Rotorua district.

Proper Approach

The thermal region must be approached in the right way. Having tried all of the trails I know now that there is only one way to enter the region, and that is by way of the National Park. The Main Trunk Railway will take the traveler to the right point, and from the railroad he will make his way into the "Playground of Nature" by motorcar.

The road winds across the Raurimu Plains. On the right, spread out in its majesty, is Tongariro, the mountain of broad breast and rugged peaks. On the left, rising symmetrical to its crater is the new-formed volcano, Ngaruhoe. Over its head hangs a pall of smoke. Behind Ngaruhoe stands another mountain, called Tongariro. Around these mountains is spread a plain, which combines several features; for not only does it convey the drear impression of a Scottish grouse moor, but the newness of the formation and the quick wearing action of water upon the ground adds some of the features of the "Bad Lands" of Canada. Away to right and left are areas of bush-clad country. Everything is, however, dominated by Ruapehu on the right and Ngaruhoe on the left.

The Maori people, when they came to this land, felt the "personalities" of these mountains, so they personified everything by myths or stories.

Andreas Reischek, a naturalist from Vienna, was told the mythical story of the mountains by an old Maori after he had climbed Ruapehu in April, 1888:

Many years ago, said the narrator, Ruapehu, Tongariro and Taranaki lived together in neighborly friendliness in the place where Lake Taupo now lies. (The mountain called Taranaki stands toward the west of National Park in the Province of Taranaki, and is now named Mount Egmont.) But the beautiful Goddess Pihanga, which is a separate peak to Ngaruhoe, disturbed their peace. Tongariro and Taranaki were both in love with the maiden. Taranaki beat Tongariro so soundly that glowing lava ran from his forehead.

Maori's First Landing

But Tongariro eventually triumphed; for he found a stout ally in old Ruapehu. Taranaki was forced to flee, and in his haste tore up the deep furrow of the Wanganui River. At the end of the Wanganui he stopped to look back, but he could still see the scornful laugh of the Goddess, and the lightning flashing glances of his enemies. He wandered on, therefore, as far as Patea, but from here he could still see his foes. So he went on 100 miles farther, until he came to the sea. There he remains to this day, his face transformed with sorrow, turned ever seaward. Only sometimes great sighs swell his hard breast, and then the whole earth quakes.

The Maori are reckoned to have been landing in New Zealand about the time that William of Normandy was landing in Britain. The Maori counts by generations and he counts 40 generations since the migration from overseas. It would appear that this myth of the mountains has some factual foundation, for the Wanganui River runs along a geological fault, while only recently on the higher levels of Mount Egmont, or Taranaki, to give it its Maori name, a live tree was discovered with deposits of scoria, or cold congealed lava, resting in its branches in such a way as to show that the tree was living before the scoria was put there.

When cut down the tree proved to be some 600 years old. Clearly the Maori witnessed Taranaki in eruption and possibly they witnessed some tremendous natural disturbances which connected Taranaki, the Wanganui fault line, the mountains of Ruapehu and Tongariro with the lake district of Taupo. It is hardly possible that they interpreted the natural phenomena in such an accurate manner.

Now that I have told you, you will appreciate why I would that you should enter the thermal region by way of the mountain and the plain. To come to know the region aright, the spell of the mountains must rest upon you; and once that spell has come upon you, it will remain with you forever and ever, if you listen to what I say, and do as I tell you.

Rare Fungus

An odd-appearing gray rock which has been shedding a dusty fungus for 15 years without apparent shrinkage is owned by a Portland (Ore.) collector.

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Famous New Zealand Geyser at Work in the Wonderland of Rotorua

Budget Alarm Simmers Down To Confidence in Its Success

(Continued from Page 1)

period of preparation, and the scheme has not been revived. Since Dec. 1 only one elevation—that of five cents—has been applied to the price of gold. Whether it is used later or not, the Warren plan has been dormant now for about as long as it was operative.

If $10,000,000,000 must be raised in six months, then similar caution is inevitably dictated. Indeed, that the Government is about to go into debt for that amount is not alarming but in a way an assurance of steadiness and external quasi-control to the financial community. During that period, nothing can be done in Washington to alarm the susceptible bond market, unless a complete departure from the explicit commitments of the President's budget message is to be contemplated.

Pay Tribute to Canniness

Of the $4,000,000,000 which Mr. Roosevelt estimated as the total of maturities, well over $1,000,000,000 consists of regular 90-day Treasury bills which mature and are replaced at the rate of some $100,000,000 a week without putting a strain on credit or alarming anybody.

The same sort of use of outside or maximum figures is distinguishable in nearly every section of the President's message. Just how astute this strategy is, is appreciated by the sagest political observers here. They are paying tribute today once more to the supreme political canniness of Mr. Roosevelt. The target offered to opponents was bound to be amply large; the President has simply stretched it to its fullest, and can profit immeasurably by every subsequent saving. He runs little risk, and tends to gather huge benefits.

Leeway for Appropriations

Congressional appropriations, the chief danger to past budgets, have been given broad leeway. For the remaining six months of the current fiscal year, President Roosevelt offers $1,166,000,000 of new appropriations for emergency spending. For the next year, most of which is to be allocated by the present Congress, the margin is roughly $2,000,000,000.

The spenders on Capitol Hill have therefore $3,166,000,000 to appropriate, and it seems to observers that this sum should cover roughly most of what will be voted. President Roosevelt wants flexible privileges to shift these appropriations around to meet sudden emergency needs, and dislike this though Congress may, it is hard to avoid the cogency of the demand.

That the rigid and respected Mr. Lewis Douglas, director of the budget, and Mr. J. R. McCarl, the even more rigid comptroller-general, will have control of this spending will perhaps be the factor persuading Congress to agree.

Firmer Seated Than Ever

President Roosevelt's boldness in presenting the most "brutal" budget of modern times is therefore justified on today's evidence. He seems firmer in the saddle than ever, with both political and financial advantages to anticipate.

On the other hand, dubious circles in Wall Street and elsewhere have an apparently convincing assurance of "sound money" for the maintenance of the Government's credit; altogether, in Washington's view a fair distribution of forces in a world where eyes are being rubbed increasingly, but affairs go on.

"If the program is worth it, we can pay the bill," was the dictum of more than one objective and cautious critic. It is up to the opposition to scrutinize the program closely, and that task will be filled.

But in the words of Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, "the country is perfectly able to endure a debt as large as $31,000,000,000, if we can depend on the President's assurances that when the debt reaches that point the budget will be balanced."

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Amazement at the size of the American budget submitted by President Roosevelt was expressed by British commentators today along with admiration for his courage

"The scheme seems to bring inflation perceptibly nearer," said the financial editor of the Mail, though paying tribute to Mr. Roosevelt's courage. "It would appear that the international dollar must suffer as a result of the vast policy of expenditure."

The Telegraph said that "if the whole recovery" program proved a success Mr. Roosevelt should not be disappointed. "But," it added, "the whole recovery program is in gallant defiance of orthodoxy."

Expressing some apprehension, the Post said, "It is devoutly to be hoped for America's sake, and for our own, that the history he is so boldly making will not be fraught with untoward consequences."

"America," said the News-Chronicle, "in its war on depression, is spending on a war-time scale. Let us hope he avoids the financial aftermath of such extravagance."

The Express said:

"A deliberate deficit of more than £1,000,000,000 is like a desperate gamble but bearing in mind that Americans have an annual income of £16,000,000,000, the bet does not appear so heavy."

Fund Is Completed For Building of New York Planetarium

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Mr. Charles Hayden, of Hayden, Stone & Co., has given $150,000 toward the purchase of instruments for the planetarium to be constructed here by the American Museum of Natural History, it was announced today, making possible the immediate start of excavations for this new-type laboratory to popularize the study of astronomy.

The remaining funds for building and equipment have been supplied by a loan of $650,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Part of Mr. Hayden's contribution will go toward equipping the Copernican room, where all phases of the solar system may be studied through small-scale models.

The remainder of the gift will be applied to the purchase of a Zeiss projector which will throw moving images of all the stars over New York on the inside of a dome 75 feet in diameter

When the loan of $650,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been paid off by means of a small admission charge, the museum expects to throw the planetarium open to the public, free of charge.

New Nationality Law Helps Women in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—By the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, which recently received the royal assent, the lot of British women who marry foreigners is somewhat mitigated. The act, which was originally introduced into Parliament as the Nationality of Married Women bill, enables a British woman who marries an alien to retain her own nationality unless she acquires his.

In the case of a husband who relinquishes his British nationality after marriage, the wife may retain her British nationality. On the other hand, an alien woman, marrying a British subject, will only become British at her own request, while a British woman married to a citizen of an enemy country will have the right to return to British nationality.

Copeland Denies Retreat on Food And Drug Control

Defends Revised Measure, but Changes Disappoint Reform Advocates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—With the need for revision of the Federal Food and Drug Act clearly disclosed by recent testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce, the question has now been sharply raised as to just how far the proposed changes shall go. Senators already know that a drastic housecleaning in the whole subject is required, but they are faced with the uncomfortable fact that hardly any subject will arouse greater opposition from many interests.

In these circumstances, Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York has now introduced a greatly modified reform measure, which rounds off many of the sharp corners of the original bill. The revised bill was prepared, he declares, with the advice of experts of the Department of Agriculture, who wrote the first measure. So far as parliamentary strategy goes, Mr. Copeland expects to give the bill a breathing space during which the further objections of manufacturers, advertisers and professional men may be heard.

Widely Divergent Opinion

Mr. Copeland declares that the new bill is not a "retreat" from the first one, but a more practical method of achieving the same end. On the other end many ardent advocates of reform are disappointed by the revision. A third factor in the situation is the introduction in the House of a bill by Mr. Loring M. Black Jr. (D.) of New York, of a bill prepared by the National Drug Trade Conference which simply amends the Food and Drug Act of 1906, and goes much less further than even the revised Copeland bill.

Discussing the Copeland bill in detail, its author said here, in part:

"One of the principal points of difference between the old and new bills is the extent to which authority is lodged in the hands of administrative officers. In the revised draft, the delegation of regulation-making power is confined to those few instances where the problems are so complex and so changing with scientific progress that adequate protection for the public cannot otherwise be offered.

"The revision omits the sweeping provision requiring full formula disclosure on all proprietary drugs.

Advertising Section Rewritten

"Instead of prohibiting therapeutic claims for a drug, if they are contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion, such claims are declared as misbranding if they are not supported by substantial medical opinion or by demonstrable scientific facts."

The section on false advertising has been completely rewritten. The paragraph on standards is changed to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to fix and establish "definitions and minimum standards of identity and objectively determinable standards of quality and fill of container."

To assist the Secretary in determining these standards two committees of five members each are established, one on public health and one on food.

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Filene Declares Consumer's Dollar Needs Reverence

Massachusetts Recovery Chairman Speaks to American Academy

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (AP)—Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, said in a speech for delivery before the American Academy of Political and Social Science today, that if the profit system is destroyed, "it will be destroyed by those very business men who believe most profoundly in the profit system and are shouting the loudest about individual initiative."

"At present, however, I see no danger of this," Mr. Filene said. "Practically all America seems to be behind the President in his great effort to discover the underlying laws governing production and distribution, and thus to effect an orderly arrangement of the processes."

The academy, opening a two-day conference, has as its theme, "Progress Toward National Recovery."

"The NRA and the other parts of the President's program have not repealed a single fundamental law of the social order of 1929 or of 1919," Mr. Filene said. "They have simply recognized the fundamental laws of that order—laws which for the time being were cheerfully disregarded.

"The recognition of our responsibilities in a machine age has come upon us suddenly, after three or four years of headache; but the responsibilities existed long before they were recognized.

"They existed in previous administrations quite as definitely as they exist today; and had we then looked realistically at the world in which we're living, we would have taken much the same attitude, and much the same course, which we are taking now.

"We have been living for several generations now within a business civilization, but we have had no understanding of what business is for and business has remained uncivilized. We thought we were governed by the almighty dollar, but that dollar became so drunk and disorderly that it could not solve our human problems.

"But now we are beginning to understand. We are learning that business is for the consumer—the mass consumer. Only with that understanding, and only as we exalt and reverence the consumer's dollar, can we effect an orderly arrangement of human affairs."

Mr. Harry Eaton of Washington, in a paper on human elements in the recovery program, said the mainstay of the recovery program at present is the expenditure of Government money. He asserted that unless future developments require abandonment of the whole constitutional system, the effort to use the police power as an agency in national planning must be looked on as a passing phase.

Onward Drive Against Crime Is Speeding Up

(Continued from Page 1)

days of the Theodore Roosevelt police commissionership.

The zest of a free hand, unequivocally given to make the most of their opportunity to end organized crime in the city, is electrifying the whole force, and the Center Street headquarters has taken on a barracks precision and forthrightness.

Racket Conspiracy Trial Involving Nearly a Score Of Chicago Persons Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Bringing to a climax a long battle to break the rule of trade racketeers here, the State of Illinois has started what promises to be a dramatic trial involving nearly a score of persons charged with racket conspiracy.

A city alderman, a university economist and union officials listed beside such well-known public enemies as Alphonse Capone and Murray Humphries, one in the federal penitentiary and the other still a fugitive from justice, are conspicuous among the defendants

Conspiracy to stifle free trade by means of bombings, strikes, intimidations of various kinds, is charged, with the laundry and dry cleaning businesses as the particular fields of operation.

With a score of defendants, a multitude of defense attorneys, and numerous state authorities on hand, the opening of the trial in the criminal court yesterday had a spectacular aspect, while the real business, it appeared, may be attended by the usual delays which accompany such a large affair.

The first job is to select the jury, and the first day passed without approval of a single juror. Free use of peremptory challenges has been granted, each defendant being entitled to 10 challenges and the State to an equal number, so that prospective jurors are subject to considerable questioning, and it appeared likely that completion of the jury would take some days.

Leading figures on the defense side are Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, a University of Chicago economist, who is locally known as former czar of the cleaning and dyeing industry; Alderman Oscar F. Nelson, member of the Chicago council, Aaron Sapiro, New York lawyer and trade adviser. Alphonse Capone, while listed among the defendants, has not been returned from the federal penitentiary, where he is serving time for income tax evasion.

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Senate Makes Its Condition On Morgenthau

(Continued from Page 1)

which does not meet senatorial approval.

Mr. Baille is a close personal friend of Mr. Morgenthau, and Mr. Morgenthau wants him as a fiscal adviser; but senators make it a condition of confirming the Treasury head that his adviser steps out, and step out he will—according to private information furnished Administration leaders.

Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan, one of the leaders in the current investigation of high finance, is pressing the fight on Mr. Baille.

Bank Inquiry Continues

Meanwhile, the main attack of the Senate committee continued today on the affairs of the Detroit banks, which collapsed last March, precipitating the national bank holiday. While not immediately sensational of itself, these investigations, as shown by the foregoing instances, are having profound effects in widely different fields of public life.

Senate investigators are now seeking to ascertain the names of judges and other political figures in Detroit to whom "bad loans" were made by the National Bank of Commerce. The decision followed discovery that a committee of the bank's directors in 1931 reported that its "bad loans" included many "policy" loans to "judges of courts, referees in bankruptcy and other political officials."

The inquiry also has recently revealed that Mr. Henry Ford and his family had total deposits of $60,000,000 in the Guardian group and the Detroit Bankers' group when they closed their doors in March.

Morgenthau Passed For Appointment Over Long Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Despite the efforts of Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana, the Senate Finance Committee yesterday unanimously approved the appointment of Henry Morgenthau as Secretary of Treasury, and sent its report to the Senate.

Mr. Morgenthau's nomination was sent up by President Roosevelt shortly after noon yesterday, but the Finance Committee had met two hours earlier without waiting for the official action. Behind closed doors, Senator Long presented "charges," which he asserted might prevent acceptance of the nomination. Disregarding these so-called charges, however, the committee acted unanimously, Mr. Long not being a member of the committee.

Mr. Morgenthau attended the executive session at which Mr. Long spoke.

Following is a list of nominations of more than 100 government officials named to office during the recess of Congress sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt.

Three new Assistant Secretaries of State—R. Walton Moore of Virginia, Francis B. Sayre of Massachusetts and Sumner Welles of Maryland.

Two ambassadors, Hal H. Sevier of Texas, to Chile, and William Christian Bullitt of Pennsylvania, to the Soviet Republic.

The new federal trade commissioners, James M. Landis of Massachusetts, and George C. Mathews of Wisconsin.

Among the ministers nominated were: Sheldon Whitehouse of New York, to Colombia; Matthew E. Hanna of Ohio, to Guatemala; Edward Albright of Tennessee, to Finland; George H. Earle 3d of Pennsylvania, to Austria; Arthur Bliss Lane of New York, to Nicaragua; Charles S. Wilson of Maine, to Yugoslavia; Leo R. Sack of Pennsylvania, to Costa Rica; Fay A. Des Portes of South Carolina, to Bolivia; Meredith Nicholson of Indiana, to Paraguay; Post Wheeler of Washington, to Albania; Antonio C. Gonzalez of New York, to Panama; John Van A. MacMurray of Maryland, to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; James Marion Baker of South Carolina, to Siam; Frederick A. Sterling of Texas, to Bulgaria; Bert Fish of Florida, to Egypt; W. W. McDowell of Montana, to the Irish Free State; William H. Hornibrook of Utah, to Persia; and Grenville T. Emmet of New York, to the Netherlands.

Liquor Lobbyists Barred on Floor Of Illinois Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 5—Liquor lobbyists have become so obnoxious at the State Legislature that Gov. Henry Horner this week ordered action against them. He called for strict observance of the floor rules.

Lieut.-Gov. T. J. Donovan then instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce more rigidly the rule barring all but members from the floor of the Senate.

Representatives of distillers and other liquor business, it was declared, were attempting to modify even the mild regulation proposed by the wets in control.

Hanging over the bar that separates the Senate from the corridor was not permitted, and the order to keep moving was carried out in the corridors. Lounges within the railings were removed.

Luce Asks Eliot Stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Representative Robert Luce (R.) of Massachusetts introduced in the House yesterday a bill providing for a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University from 1869 to 1909, which comes on March 20.

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Hull's Nonintervention Pledge Revived Pan-American Hopes

Subject Avoided for Years Brought Into Open at Montevideo—Appeal of Weaker Nations to Strong Neighbor Answered

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uru.—One by one the specters of inter-American discord walked the stage of the Seventh Pan-American Conference: war in the Chaco, economic conflicts, the rivalry of states.

Candor prevailed, no voice of protest—no matter how strident—was silenced. This was a free forum to which all the nations, strong and weak, of the Americas were privileged to bring their case. The stifling of free speech, the strong overruling of dissident minorities which marked the sixth conference in Havana in 1928 disappeared in the clearer air of Montevideo. This new candor, this release, marks a new turn in the story of Pan-Americanism.

It is too early to appraise the solid achievements of Montevideo. When the records are weighed and the results appraised it may be agreed that the most significant session was that in which the report of the commission on the rights and duties of states brought in its report on intervention.

Distrust of United States

Intervention—here is the specter which for 35 years has walked the boards, instilling its slow poison into the inter-American air. These 35 years have been marked by an upsurge of angry distrust of the United States.

Washington administrations have been excoriated by the poets and the novelists. Students and writers have rung the chances on Yankee imperialism. Cuba and the Platt Amendment and the endless interventions which followed; Nicaragua and the marines and managed elections; Panama and the Canal and the Big Stick; Haiti and marines; Mexico and Vera Cruz and the Texas border; Santo Domingo—the story of what has been done, and why it was done, has become a part of the folklore of the 20 nations to the south.

Much arrant nonsense has been circulated, but some facts stand out stark and naked. The strongest nation of the Americas had exercised its preëmpted right to dictate to some of the weaker states. The results have become increasingly obvious.

Pan-Americanism as a spiritual and moral reality had languished. United States trade with Latin America had dwindled and almost disappeared. The avenues of friendly and mutually helpful intercourse had been stopped. Now the tide turns. The most significant factor in that turning is the action upon intervention—and the attitude of the United States as expressed by its Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.

Eleven Proposals Presented

The proposals bearing upon this hotly debated subject of intervention were 11 in number. Their argument ran after this fashion: All states are under the law equal, possessed of equal rights and with equal privileges of exercising those rights; the existence of each state as independent is not affected by the recognition nor the nonrecognition of other states.

No state has the right to intervene in the affairs of another state—neither in internal nor external affairs. The jurisdiction of a state is absolute over those who live within its borders and foreigners have no rights not granted by the state in which they live.

This much was comprised in the first 10 articles. The eleventh was even more explicit. Under that last article the contracting states solemnly pledged themselves not to recognize the validity of any territorial or other gains made by force of arms, or by diplomatic threats, or by any other form of coercion. Further, it is pledged that the territory of a state is inviolable, that it cannot be made the object of occupation, military or otherwise, by any other state, under any pretext whatsoever.

Frankness Without Rancor

The delegates assembled. There was a suppressed air of anxiety. The proposals were read. Then the speaking began. A storm long held back, was loosed.

The representative of the Dominican Republic, voiced his approval. El Salvador, through its able spokesman, Señor David Castro, commented on the new hope which the Roosevelt Administration offered to weaker peoples, of the lifting of the cloud which had made the sessions of Havana a sad and baneful thing.

Cuba, stormy petrel of the conference, had as spokesman Señor Herminio Portell Vilá, brilliant young historian, devoted patriot, one of the finest of the new leaders of his people. Portell Vilá with force and persuasiveness told what the Platt Amendment had done to Cuba, of the moral undermining of his people by the constantly present threat of intervention. He made his plea for a cleansing of the record, for the assurance of a fair opportunity for Cuba to develop its free institutions in self-respect.

Haiti, with M. Pierre Paul as spokesman, voiced its appeal. There was no rancor in it, simply a plea to the strong nations once and for all to assure the weaker that its rights would be protected.

Nicaragua, entirely without rancor, appealed in the same fashion. The strong nations—represented by the Eagle of the North and the Condor of the South—now have their full chance of assuring the weaker that there will be no discrimination in assuring full equality.

Mexico's spokesman was Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc. No man furnished greater vitality to the discussion in Montevideo, and his address on this occasion struck a note which marked him as the spokesman of all the Latin-American peoples. He did not dwell upon Mexico's case against intervention: "Gentlemen," he said, "as to Mexico, I have forgotten her rancors."

His appeal was to the United States which now has, he argued, its most brilliant opportunity through a restatement of its policy to establish an entirely new order in the Americas, and to end the suspicions and the hates which have poisoned the relations between them. He expressed his faith in President Roosevelt. It was the appeal of 20 Latin-American nations to the Anglo-Saxon United States.

Past Pomp Omitted

The debate and the oratory swept on. There was a resistless quality to it which defies description. The pomp and the nonsense which had marked some other sessions was absent. Here was reality, stark, determined purpose.

While the delegates were speaking Mr. Hull sat slouched over, his interpreter whispering the thread of the argument into his ear. Before him lay his prepared speech. As argument after argument was driven home, Mr. Hull's face took on new animation. He began to work over his manuscript, notes here, thrusting this page aside.

On the other side of the hall sat the always meticulous and never disturbed Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas of Argentina, who it was reliably reported would attack the resolution.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Alexander W. Wedell, member of the delegation, was seen to talk earnestly with Dr. Saavedra Lamas, then, crossing the floor for a consultation with the American delegation. Then Mr. Saavedra Lamas arose.

Argentina, he said, supports the resolution. There can be no intervention in the future.

Hull Turned From Manuscript

Then arose the American Secretary of State, a spare grayed figure. In his hand he held a manuscript, but it was not the manscript so carefully prepared in advance. It was interlined and changed. He started to read, but he gave up. He had something to say and he said it, simply, extemporaneously.

"There is no need of repeating the stand of my Government," this was the substance of his words "and to assure you that so long as the Government of President Roosevelt prevails there will be no tendency for the United States to meddle with the sovereignty, the liberty and the internal affairs of any other nation. . . ."

Then he paused. It was evident that he had things to say which did not appear upon the paper in his hands. He had not planned to say anything about Cuba or the Platt amendment, but the sweep of the argument gave him no choice. Haltingly, with increasing emphasis, he expressed the determination of his Government to enter into negotiations with the Cuban Government for reconsideration of the Treaty of 1903. "No Government need entertain fears of Washington during the Administration of President Roosevelt."

From that hour, Pan-Americanism took on new reality. The most skeptical have been softened in their asperity. If no other statement had been made at Montevideo, the conference would have been worth while.

Back-to-Farm Move Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5—Approximately 500 families now on relief rolls of Forsyth County, N. C., will be offered an opportunity to move to farms within the next month or so, assured of homes and an adequate livelihood until crops are harvested next fall. Registration of landlords and prospective tenants is in progress at Winston-Salem,

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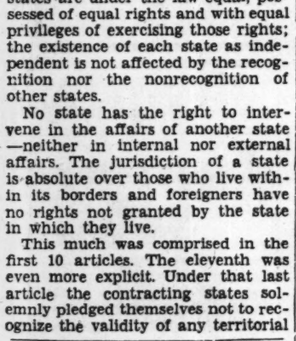
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Peaceful Peasants Find Good Friends in Militarists

Upper Left—The Christian Science Monitor, © Keystone. Upper Right—Courtesy of Dollar Steamship Line. Lower Left—Orient and Occident Photo.

Glimpses of Rural Japan

Upper Left—Young Hawker Tramping the Country Roads With Wares Slung Over His Shoulder. Upper Right—Typical Woman of the Farms. Lower—Grandfather Baking His Daily Mess of Sweet Potatoes.

Militarists Back Japanese Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

agricultural conditions has become almost equally important in the minds of army officers with the successful execution of the expansion policy.

Drastic Reforms Mooted

Army leaders today speak calmly of such radical actions as eliminating completely existing financial interests, state control of industries, leveling of the national wealth, and a managed currency system more radical than any yet considered elsewhere. Naturally the present financial and industrial interests view the reforms suggested by the army with alarm, and a conflict between the two groups is taking definite form.

The political philosopher of the Younger Military Party, the Buddhist priest Ikki Kita, in his book, "Japan's Destiny," has outlined definite measures for internal reform as well as for expansion on the mainland. Among the measures he proposes are the limiting of land holdings to 10 acres for any individual, the limitation of the capital of any corporation to 100,000 yen, and the nationalization of the vast forest and agricultural lands owned by the Imperial Household. These revolutionary ideas are being considered seriously by military leaders today.

The army's popularity, as a result of its revival of the expansion policy, has reached heights today comparable only with its prestige immediately following the Russo-Japanese War. When the army turns its attention from foreign to domestic policy, it is therefore assured of a very great popular following. Its leaders are giving close attention to their domestic program, and are certain to encounter within Japan far stronger opposition than they have yet encountered abroad.

Concessions Likely

The army's strength is appreciated, however, by the financial and industrial interests, and a spirit of promise prevails among the latter. They understand that substantial concessions must be made to the army's demands for internal reforms, or they will face social changes more radical than those sponsored even by the Japanese Communist and Socialist movements. It would not be surprising to see an orderly reorganization of Japan's entire financial and industrial system within the next year or two along lines more radical than any which have hitherto been considered possible.

While army reformers are sincere enough, their training has not qualified them to direct the reorganization a modern economic and industrial system. Fortunately there is evidence that the military reformers understand their limitations in this respect and will be willing to make concessions in order to enlist the active assistance of men who must make personal sacrifices in order to accomplish these reforms.

The state of Manchoukuo, so largely an army institution, apparently appeals to military reformers as a sort of laboratory in which to test their reform ideas. The Kwantung Army, with the approval of the War Office in Tokyo, has drawn up this autumn a form of militarized state Socialism in Manchoukuo, and a conflict has arisen over the question whether it shall be applied or not which threatened a Cabinet crisis. The Tokyo Government's agency for economic exploitation of Manchuria since 1906 has been the South Manchuria Railway and it was natural that this admirable organization should be intrusted with the management not only of the railways but also of the basic industries of Manchoukuo.

Reforms Tried in Manchoukuo

The Kwantung Army insisted, however, that the 10 basic industries—which included mines, electric power plants, gas plants, port and harbor control—should be divorced from control of the railway and handed over to 10 separate companies, each under the direction of a retired army general. At the time of writing, the railway company has successfully resisted this proposal.

The outcome of this conflict in Manchoukuo may well have far-reaching effects in Japan. If the army succeeds in enforcing its reform ideas in Manchoukuo, it doubtless contemplates extending similar reforms to Japan itself. This is regarded in Japan as the entering wedge in the army's internal reform program.

With the Younger Military Party fighting the battle of the agricultural classes and of all the so-called "submerged" classes, it is not difficult to understand why there is far less so-called Communist agitation than before the autumn of 1931, and why 50 Socialist groups united this autumn in a single National Socialist Party to support the army's demands for sweeping internal reforms. Here is a radical reform movement which stands more chance of success than any which has gone before.

Chile Produces Film In Hours of Quietness

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Chile's first full-length talkie, which was filmed only between the hours of midnight and 4 a. m., to avoid street noises, will soon emerge from the studios of Andes Film.

The sound picture, for which no title has yet been announced, represents the first concrete step toward the much-discussed Chilean production of sound films to supply all Latin America. It being produced under the direction of "Coke," a popular Chilean cartoonist, whose real name is Delano and who spent several months in Hollywood in 1930 studying motion picture production as a commercial envoy of the Chilean Government.

Virginia Plans Military Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Coal Harbor Battlefield Park, on which 200 men are working with CWA funds, will be the finest military park in the United States, according to Dr. H. C. Eckenrode, historian of the State Conservation and Development Commission. The trench system is well preserved and contains an old frame and brick house, which was situated between the Confederate and Union lines during the Civil War, and which is riddled with bullet holes.

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Ely in Foreground For a Third Term

(Continued from Page 1)

his party, by virtue of holding the ranking office, has already taken the stump. Happily endowed with a wealth of political experience but unfortunately disinherited by vehement Labor, Mr. Bacon's fate at the September primaries is far from assured.

Former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller and Senator Henry Parkman Jr. have been mentioned as Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively. The putting forward of this ticket is merely one of the many trial balloons, although it is highly probable that Mr. Fuller will enter the lists, especially if he fears his "pay-as-you-go policy" is in jeopardy. Supporters of Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols have tentatively fitted him into the speculative pattern.

Perhaps the most grandiloquent gesture among the Republicans was made by those who suggested the candidacy of Mr. Charles F. Adams, former Secretary of the Navy. This suggestion, allegedly emanating in the New Bedford section of the State, would invest the Republican Party with all the austerity, economic orthodoxy and respectability that have been its crown in the past.

Lean, sharp-faced Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House and Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield are within the speculative orbit. Mr. Saltonstall has taken up the gavel in the House, without revealing any intention to seek the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. It is conjectured by some, however, that he is merely cocking an eye toward Greenfield to discover Mr. Haigis's plans. Mr. Haigis, Greenfield's favorite son, banker, journalist and astute political in-and-outer, has been proposed for both the rôle of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Warner to Run Again

Dapper Attorney-General Joseph Warner has clipped further speculation about his political aspirations by announcing his determination to run again for his present office.

In accord with respected political usage, the holder of the highest state office is automatically the leader of his party. Thus Governor Ely is the Democratic leader and Mr. Bacon the Republican head.

Parties are not bound, however, to put forward its titular leader as its candidate. The state committees probably will indorse that candidate who develops the largest following. The Republican State Committee, presided over by Mr. Carl A. Terry, has been busy since the 1932 election, preparing strategy to return Massachusetts to its traditional Republican fold.

The convention system of selecting party candidates will be revived this year, although the regular primaries will be held in September. On the fourth Tuesday in April delegates will be chosen for a preprimary convention, which will be held on or before June 15. The election takes place on Nov. 6.

The immediate interest of the politically conscious public is focused on the plans of Governor Ely.

His supporters, who predict his running again, declare that it is to his own political advantage that he remain in the public eye until he has an opportunity to move forward to broader public service. And they are convinced that Governor Ely is destined to move forward. Ever since his passionately eloquent eulogy of Mr. Alfred E. Smith at the presidential election, Governor Ely has been a national figure and his supporters believe that somehow he will capitalize that prominence in a spectacular manner—even though he was on the wrong side of the political fence.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boston's New Deal

That a new deal is on in Boston municipal affairs the entire situation in the offices of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield plainly shows.

"Comparisons are odious," one old fellow wrote or said some time ago. That does not necessarily reflect upon the Mayor's office in the days of James M. Curley. Different conditions change the appearance of everything.

But there's a very different atmosphere in Boston's City Hall today. There are much smaller crowds in the ante-rooms of the Mayor's offices and their personnel is changed, too.

The secretaries of the new Mayor are, many of them, typical "new dealers." Quite a bunch of them are college-bred men with a very different political outlook from many of their predecessors.

The Mayor himself is, plainly, a student of affairs municipal with the political slant far in the background.

Mr. Mansfield gives every appearance of an executive who wants to know what a man IS and well, or even more so, what he WAS. The prospective office seeker must have some kind of goods, other than merely a bunch of obedient voters in his vest pocket.

And all of this doesn't look so bad for the City of Boston in the next four years.

Joseph W. Bartlett, Civil Works Administrator for Massachusetts and chairman of the State's emergency finance board, is scheduled to speak on civil and public works activities Sunday evening at the North Cambridge Forum. The meeting which Mr. Bartlett is to address is to be held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in that district.

New School Buildings

Good news for Boston!

Mayor Mansfield was informed by wire from Washington that the Federal PWA had today made a loan and grant of $2,000,000 to this city for the construction of two fireproof public school buildings. One of the new educational structures will be known as the West Roxbury High School and the other the South Boston Intermediate School.

Mayor Mansfield took to visiting today right in working hours. He paid a formal call upon the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The little visit was made at the Diocesan House, One Joy Street. The Mayor and the Bishop had a little chat which lasted about 15 minutes.

The Mayor made this call upon Bishop Sherrill and told the clergyman that when Bishop Emeritus William Lawrence returns to Boston from the South he intends to pay his respects to him.

Didn't Want "Jobs"

"No resignations, no appointments, today," said Mayor Mansfield when asked for "the news."

"Had a pretty large crowd of men in my office last night," he added a moment later, seeking to play fair and square with his "kitchen cabinet."

"At 6 o'clock, I had them all brought in here. One by one I asked each man what he wanted. The most of them were applicants for some kind of work or other for the city, not civil works jobs but something more permanent. I took note of what each man wanted and in some cases I made dates for subsequent interviews.

James A. Watson, President and Chief Factotum of the Roosevelt-Garner Association which, so Mr. Watson says, was the first genuine organization to come out and work for the candidacy and nomination for President of Franklin D. Roosevelt, called on the Mayor of Boston today. Mr. Watson presented a white silken banner to Mr. Mansfield with the familiar Blue Eagle of the NRA and "We Do Our Part" emblazoned on it. He told Mr. Mansfield that it was the duplicate of the banner he presented to President Roosevelt not so very long ago.

Chamber Backs Governor

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has placed itself directly behind Gov. Joseph B. Ely in his drive to reorganize the district court system, to abolish the grand jury in its present form and to force defendants in criminal cases "to elect before trial whether they will stand trial in the district court or have their cases removed to the superior court for trial by jury." The chamber voted through its committee on judicial procedure to support the Governor.

Russian Colony Vanishing

Only one building remains in the settlement of Fort Ross Calif., colonized by Russia when the State belonged to Spain.

JANUARY SALE
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HAND-HEMMED DAMASK CLOTHS
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Matching Napkins, 22 x 22" doz. 7.25
Famous "Gold Medal" brand, fine Irish linen double damask. Floral or conventional patterns.

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Fine linen damask. 22 x 22" size. Large choice of floral or conventional patterns.

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WEBB'S IRISH LINEN HUCK TOWELS ..... doz. 3.75
Hemmed size 18 x 32". All white or white with borders in green, rose, gold or blue.

WEBB'S HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS ..... doz. 5.25
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"MARTEX" TURKISH TOWELS doz. 6.75
Large size, 24 x 48". All white, or white with borders in blue, green, rose, gold or lavender. Long pile, extra absorbent quality.

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Cold, Snowy Winter in Boston Recalls Day of Smart Cutters

Coasting on the Common and Sleighing on the Neck Were Quite the Thing, and a Smart Roadster Then Had Four Feet

When winter was winter in Boston with great-sleighs instead of buses, with horse-drawn cars instead of subways, swan-necked sleighs for gay blades instead of snaky roadsters for undergraduates, "those were the days!" reminisce old Beacon Hillers.

Although the recent 18 to 25 degrees below zero days gave Boston the coldest weather witnessed in New England in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries, the hardships experienced by commuters and motorists coming into the city from the suburbs are mere trifles in comparison to the long cold drives in the four-horse, 20-person capacity great-sleighs Boston-bound from Dorchester, Roxbury, and Brookline.

The horse-drawn street car, or railroads, as they were called, were just attracting attention in 1857. Their first winter in operation proved difficult, as may be seen in an extract from a Boston paper of that time:

"In deep snows it is not expected, of course, that the cars will be enabled to run, in which case stage sleighs will be substituted, the Metropolitan Railroad Company having already purchased a stock of 80 so that the public will be fully accommodated.

Horses Couldn't Run Away

"Thus far the Metropolitan Railroad has worked admirably. The car's perfect safety is an important point. The horses cannot run away with a rail car, and a breakdown, should such a thing be possible with such a strongly built structure... (if only they could have looked 60 years ahead!) . . . would be attended with no injury. The rail cars add a new feature to the physiognomy of Washington Street, an avenue which, except for its unfortunate narrowness in certain parts . . . (it wasn't one-way in 1857) ... is worthy of the great and growing city which it intersects. . . ."

Bostonians did not rush to the North Station at seven in the morning to take snow trains to New Hampshire hills for skiing and tobogganing but climbed atop of Beacon Hill to slide down a specially iced and marked-off coasting course running almost half a mile on the Common. This in the vernacular of the time was known as "coasting on the Common," a sport for many years enjoyed by old and young.

Boys Start Tradition

The tradition goes back to a memorable winter's day during the Revolution when a committee of schoolboys waited on the British General then in control of the city with a bold and loud complaint that his troops, then encamped on the Common, were interfering with their sliding.

General Gage, who admired their courage, promised their coasting should be undisturbed and is reported to have remarked to one of his officers near by:

"What are we to expect of the fathers, when the sons of rebels exhibit such spirit?"

It was only when the long double-runner bobsleds came into use on the hill that the city considered it unsafe to allow the sport to continue.

"Sleighing on the Neck" was another winter sport especially popular with what would now be called the débutante crowd. "The Neck" was a stretch of land extending along the south end of Washington Street with Back Bay on the west side and Boston Harbor on the east, which was turned into a semi-race course for the beautiful swan-necked sleighs drawn by fast horses.

Vied With Uptown New York

As described in Gleason's Pictorial, the Neck . . . "is of a winter's day a scene of the gayest excitement . . . splendid turnouts . . . racers passing every minute, a smash-up now and then by way of variety, and, in short, we know of nothing like it anywhere in the country . . . it promises, ere long, to vie in palatial character with the 'up-town' of New York City. It is the great promenade of fashion."

To those who wish to stroll upon an ancient promenade of fashion, take a walk down lower Washington Street today and around the district between Dedham and Northampton Streets.

Scarcely "2:40 horses and racers" are the seldom-seen horse-drawn sleighs today on Boston's streets after a snowstorm, but nevertheless they are reminders of the day when gayly-harnessed horses stomped, neighed and hauled jingling great-sleighs full of bundled, red-nosed commuters down the Mill Dam Road, near what is now Beacon Street where it passes the Myles Standish Hotel, on into Boston proper past the Old Mill Dam where the Fenway Creek runs into the Charles River. Those were the days when snow stuck till it melted and winter was really winter in Boston.

Charge of Perjury Faced by Former Traffic Official

A man who was getting a $15,000 salary from the State last year, once a member of the Columbia University faculty and originator of a practicable safety system for the Boston Elevated Railway, is under arrest in Boston for giving a fictitious address to the Registry of Motor Vehicles, evidently with the intent of evading compulsory automobile insurance costs.

This is the paradoxical situation confronting local police as Dr. Charles S. Slocumbs, former traffic adviser to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, awaits court trial on the charges of perjury and giving false statements when applying for a car registration and driver's license in Massachusetts last August.

Only yesterday, it is learned, Dr. Slocumbe paid a long-delayed income tax bill after his apprehension by the police. Evidently he will not be confronted with charges of tax evasion, although his delay in making these payments, followed by his sudden exit from the State to New York, resulted in the checkup of his statements made to the Registry.

A further paradox is that Dr. Slocumbe was formerly hired by the Commonwealth to build up a merit system for motorists that would, it was hoped, help to bring down compulsory insurance costs. Although Dr. Slocumbe, when in Msasachusetts, lived at the Hotel Bradford, in Boston, he gave his address to the Registry as 4 Jackson Road, West Medford, a vacant lot.

The only reason that authorities could give for the alleged petty crime was the "money motive." The difference between Boston and Medford automobile insurance rates is about $25. Dr. Slocumbe was removed from his job at the Registry on the complaint that he, an alien, was receiving a larger salary than any other state official, not excepting the Governor.

Governor Ely Warns Towns to Help Drive To Maintain Credit

The race of the year is the race between prosperity and the federal credit, Gov. Joseph B. Ely told the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association today at the State House. He reiterated his pleas for economy as the chief means of maintaining the all-important public credit.

Calling upon the selectmen to enroll their towns in the drive for the preservation of municipal credit, he warned them that tax receipts always lag behind betterment in business conditions.

He also warned the municipal leaders that his announced program of salary restorations for the state employees was not intended as a model for the cities, which according to him, must be governed by their own financial circumstances.

Speaking of the public works portion of the Federal Government's emergency program, he said the success of the activities represented herein depend upon the maintenance of public credit. It was here that he adapted to his use the famous epigram of the English author, H. G. Wells, who declared civilization to be a race between education and chaos. In Governor Ely's conception, disaster is represented by the breakdown in federal credit.

Mrs. Roosevelt Takes 'Off-the-Record Trip'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is off again on one of her "Off-the-Record Trips," and was glimpsed today at Richmond, Va.

At the White House the answer to all questions concerning Mrs. Roosevelt's whereabouts, and as to who is with her, is "Nobody knows."

She is due back in Washington tonight where she is scheduled to make a speech on old age pensions before a local group.

Next week she has promised to do some visiting of school lunchrooms in the nation's capital, to see with her own eyes what is being done for undernourished children.

Apple Growers 'Buy at Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Maine, Jan. 5—Eighteen members of the Apple Growers Association here are through buying fruit-packing boxes from mills located anywhere from 25 to 125 miles away. Right in their own back yard these men discovered that pine, fir and poplar trees were clustered all over the hillside, so they decided to use their own wood and have it made into boxes by a local manufacturer.

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Vermont Turkeys	lb. 28c
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Roast Pork, tender and fresh	lb. 15c
Lamb Forequarters	lb. 10c
Smoked Shoulders	lb. 12c
Pure Lard, 1-lb. Pkg.	9c
Country Roll Butter	1 lb. 25c
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice, 12 cans	89c
Sunset Prunes, 2-lb. Pkg.	19c

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REMARKABLE SAVINGS
SECOND FLOOR

Sliding 'Belly-Bumps' a Boston Tradition

Courtesy of Boston Athenæum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Old Print Showing Coasting on the Common in 1857

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Babe Ruth Club	popular	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	Dell Campo, tenor
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Batesee	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	Black and Blue	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	Orchestra; soloist
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	NBC soloist	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ rcital
7:45	Choral music	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	Chemistry talk
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Violin recital
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos;	Rosario March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn;	Abe Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Lyman's Orch.	The Town Crier	Organ recital
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick,	Melodic Strings,	Le Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	from Canada	Reports; news
10:00	Concert Band; soloist;	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Sam Bittell and
10:15	narrator	dramatic sketch;	soloists; orch	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra	Antobal's Cuban	Street of Dreams;	News Service
10:45	News Flashes	Orchestra	Reports; news	Mary Eastman
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Charles Hector &	Columbia Orch.
11:15	Kay Fayre, songs	NBC dance music	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Milton Ebbins and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	Sign off
11:45	his Ambassadors	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, "The Changing Status of Labor," Sidney Hillman.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:40 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"; Artur Bodansky, conductor; John B. Kennedy and Milton Cross, commentators.
3:00 WNAC, "Progress Toward National Recovery," P. L. Schlink, Consumers' Research.
5:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Robin Hood"; dramatic sketch; male quartet; orchestra.
7:45 WNAC, "A Parade of Motordom," historical sketch; narrator; music.
8:00 WBZ, "Economics in the New Deal—The New Deal and Banking," addresses.
8:30 WBZ, Durrell Concert: violin, cello and piano recital.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Last Flight of Explorer Major Andre," sketch and music.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; soloist; dance orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band; "Maid of the Mist," Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Master Singers, male chorus.
10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from S. S. Ruppert, Byrd expedition ship.
10:45 WAAB, "Leaders in Action," H. V. Kaltenborn.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraphic hockey report, Bruins-Montreal, Frank Ryan.
11:45 WEEI, "Hollywood on the Air"; guest soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Poldi Mildner, pianist.
6:00 WBZ, Yehudi Menuhin, violinist; orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
8:00 WBZ, Victor Hugo drama, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Hall of Fame, with Katherine Hepburn, John Erskine and music.
10:30 WAAB, Conclave of Nations: Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador.

Long Opera on Saturday To Delay News Radiocast

On Saturday, Jan. 6, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," heard over Stations WBZ and WBZA at 5:15 p. m., eastern standard time, will be heard 15 minutes later at 5:30 p. m. This change was made due to the length of the opera, "Tristan and Isolde," which will be radiocast on that date.

Detroit's Youngest Mayor Begins That 'Tough Job'

DETROIT, Jan. 5 (AP)—Facing what political friends and foes alike concede to be a "tough job," Mr. Frank Couzens, 31-year-old son of United States Senator James Couzens, became Mayor of Detroit Tuesday, the youngest chief executive the city has ever had.

But it is for just such a "tough job" the younger Couzens has trained himself. He has studied municipal affairs intensively, has held several lesser offices and might be considered a "career man" in city politics. He is even experienced in the duties of chief executive. As president of the city commission, he became Acting Mayor last spring upon the resignation of Mr. Frank Murphy to become Governor-General of the Philippines.

Chile Welcomes Hull On Homeward Journey

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 5 (AP)—The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, on his way homeward from the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo, arrived here Jan. 3.

Mr. Hull was greeted by the Chilean Foreign Minister, Señor Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Mr. Henry Hume Sevier, American Ambassador to Chile, and members of the embassy and foreign office staffs. He will be guest at a dinner given by President Alessandri tonight. The American statesman will leave for Valparaiso, Chile, tomorrow.

Grand Jury Indicts Morris

The Middlesex Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against Mr. Albert E. Morris, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Frederick L. Galbraith and Mr. Henry G. MacIver, charging conspiracy to file an alleged illegal petition for submission to Everett voters. The petition called for a change in the charter form of government in Everett. The defendants are charged with having forged names of persons to the petition.

Hooked Rug Makers Ask Federal Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNER, Maine, Jan. 5—Plans for an industrial residential settlement in connection with the Priscilla Rug Company, makers of hooked rugs, have been submitted to the Department of the Interior at Washington by Col. George C. Webber of Auburn.

The plan is for the Government to provide funds for the purchase of a large tract. This would be divided into individual plots of an acre or two for the erection of small houses costing around $2000 each.

The prospective homesteaders who have either whole or part-time employment in the rug factory, would be able to produce part of their living from gardens and livestock. The project is not a charity and each individual who accepts the offer will be required to pay back the advanced loans in 20 years on easy terms. The Federal Government is considering surveys that have been presented and will also make examinations.

Held for Jury-Fixing

Judge Louis S. Cox of the Suffolk Superior Court yesterday ordered Mr. Samuel Harris of Revere, former Suffolk County Civil Court juror, to be held in connection with the jury-fixing investigation now under way. Mr. Harris pleaded not guilty and was held in $1500 for trial. Four indictments were issued against him charging, among other things, acceptance of a bribe in the Boris Thormer vs. New England Telephone & Telegraph Company case, corrupting jurors and obstructing justice.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and warmer tonight, Saturday cloudy without much change, lowest temperatures tonight in the lower 40's, Saturday temperatures in the lower 50's; moderate southeast to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow and somewhat warmer tonight, Saturday cloudy.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight, slightly warmer tonight, Saturday cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds becoming westerly over south portion tonight, and over north portion Saturday morning. Overcast weather with rain tonight, and cloudy Saturday.

Friday 2:51 p. m., Saturday 3:32 a. m. Height of Tide 9.2 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:35 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Romance, music and comedy in this revived Noel Coward play. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in Molnar comedy adapted by P. G. Wodehouse. Not being reviewed. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). Raymond Moore presents a farce by Hardwick Nevin. 8:30.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Theater Guild production of Eugene O'Neill play. 8:30.

Movies

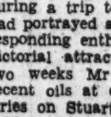
METROPOLITAN—Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts in "Mr. Skitch," with Eugene Pallette and Harry Green. Stage show headed by Mary McCormic, opera singer, whose next appearance will be in the Palladium, London. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:44, 7:34, 10:24.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Against a background of Rio's wonderful scenery Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance gaily while Gene Raymond falls in love with Dolores del Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—"Sitting Pretty." Ginger Rogers in this one, too, but this time her partners are song writers instead of orchestra leaders. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:40.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not yet seen. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Havana Widows," with Joan Blondell. Not being reviewed. Paramount at 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55. Fenway at 2:24, 5, 7:36, 10:12.



BOSTON—'Amos 'n' Andy" in person. Screen feature, "Fog," with Mary Brian and Donald Cook. Not yet seen. 10:20 a. m., 1:26, 4:36, 7:22, 10:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Cinderella," cartoon; Cuban travelogue; Harry Langdon comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

SIDLEY HUDDLESTON—Lectures before Women's City Club in Steinert Hall. Subject, "Can Europe Avoid War?" 8.

BURTON HOLMES—Lectures, with pictures, on the Chicago World's Fair, in Symphony Hall. 8:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, of Harvard, lectures on Shakespeare's "Tempest." 8:15 and 8.

TOMORROW

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:41 train to Clematis Brook. Snowshoe walk via Cedar Hill up north side of Prospect Hill.

BURTON HOLMES—Deals with the Chicago World's Fair. Symphony Hall. 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:45 train to Wedgemere.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Spanish Art," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; "Roman Art," by Mrs. Tanner, 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—William F. Hapgood, of Indianapolis, lectures on "How One Business Concern Has Met the Industrial Crisis." Deals with the Columbia Conserve Company's experiment in employee management. 1.

Boston Art Notes

Omer Lassonde

We recorded, some time ago, our impressions of paintings made a few years ago by Mr. Omer Lassonde during a trip to the Far East. He had portrayed a number of natives, responding enthusiastically to their pictorial attractiveness. For these two weeks Mr Lassonde exhibits recent oils at Grace Horne's Galleries on Stuart Street.

The progress in technique is remarkable. Mr. Lassonde has come to grips with problems of drawing, of tone, of plastics. He seems to have apprehended the ideas of the finer modernists and has fallen in line. He assumes responsibilities in picture-making of which he was not aware hitherto. And this awakening has come about not through further peregrinations, but after his settling down rurally in Tennessee.

At Grace Horne's, we may see the result of carefully thought out studio subjects—the inevitable apples and still-life miscellany; we may see portraits of Negroes and mulattoes, and scenes of outdoor life. In the still-life Mr. Lassonde becomes ambitious with color; he uses it liberally and audaciously. The result of abundant application of color may be either vivid, or paradoxically, neutral. Sometimes the effect in these pictures is clear, bright, gemlike; sometimes the shortcoming of neutrality results from an overindulged palette. The outdoor subjects are particularly impressive for their clarity and for the force which the tones add to the mood of the subject. The verdant foliage is made greener still by the touches of warm color the artist puts by contrast into the costumes of the Negro workers.

Occasionally Mr. Lassonde gives way to the easier effect of deep shadow contrasts. This indicates laziness in an artist who has exhibited such understanding of the properties of color. Why replace translucency with opacity when the victory has already been won?

There are portraits of natives in which Mr. Lassonde emphasizes racial characteristics, and conveys moods of joy and depression.

D. A.

Low for Milk

A milk war in Washington, Iowa, brought prices to as low as 3 cents a quart for a few days.

Smiles Dominate Busy Sessions Of Boston Shoe Show

Nearly $5,000,000 in Orders Called Best Since 1928 by Exhibitors

Business totaling nearly $5,000,000 has been booked by the 350 exhibitors at the annual National Boston Shoe Show which closes at the Statler tonight.

This figure, twice the amount of business reported at last year's show, represents one of the largest volumes of orders received by exhibitors in several years.

Corridors of the hotel today and yesterday were jammed with buyers from all parts of the United States. Scenes around exhibition booths resembled a trading boom at the New York Stock Exchange. Excited buyers and sellers, anxious to place or receive orders, were conversing optimistically in all corners of the foyer.

An exhibitor from Maine received a $200,000 order which means that his plant at Norway will be forced to run a full-time schedule for more than 60 days.

Officials of the show say that the CWA and other employment projects advanced by President Roosevelt are directly responsible for the business received by exhibitors this year.

Large shoe houses, they say, have been holding back purchases until there was some definite assurance that the trend of business was upward. They are satisfied now that it is and have released their buyers to surge upon the Boston show to buy heavily and quickly.

A similar condition, too, it is pointed out, has been experienced by the consumer. He has held back from buying shoes until he was virtually on his "uppers." The CWA came along and gave him work and money. Shoes were purchased and stores were besieged with the result that they had to issue an order for their buyers to buy immediately.

Old-time shoe men at the Boston show are "going around in the clouds," as one observer expressed the optimistic attitude at the show. Last year they had thought they were "through." But not so, the old timer has come back and expects the biggest year since 1928.

One of the noticeable features this year is the fact that buyers are serious and more interested in getting their shoe committments taken care of than they are in entertainment.

This was evidenced when shoe buyers in good numbers representing the larger buying units went into action as early as Wednesday morning. Case-lot orders were being placed by buyers who, at recent years' trade gatherings, placed only sample business.

Assurance of Peace Found by W. J. Abbot

Providing his audience with individual copies of two maps, one of the disputed territory in the Far East, and the other of the so-called "sore spots" in Europe, Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed before the women of the University Club today his firm conviction that peace is inevitable for many years to come.

While the great powers condemned Japan's invasion of Manchuria, he pointed out, and assumed a position like that of Secretary Stimson, not one of them, through its own department of foreign affairs, expressed any hostility whatever toward Japan.

This is attributed to their awareness of the inadequacy of Japanese territory to accommodate, in spite of the singularly progressive utilization of natural resources which that nation has practiced, its rapidly increasing population. Superficially, Mr. Abbot granted, the aggressive advance on Manchuria was practically a case of land piracy, but that region had always loomed as the ultimate battleground between the Japanese and Soviet Russia.

Sino-Japanese conflict he saw as diminishing as time went on, for Chinese who have bitterly deplored Japan's action have admitted that in the end China will probably benefit. "The Japanese," he stated, "will restore order, and after the expiration of centuries, the historic Chinese people will have absorbed the Japanese system as they did centuries ago with the Manchus."

Blue Eagle Returned To South Boston Firm

The blue eagle of the NRA has been ordered restored to the Package Confectionary Company of South Boston, according to a telegram received yesterday by the Boston Compliance Board from Washington.

The company was ordered to return its Blue Eagle more than two weeks ago for failure to comply fully with the President's Reemployment Agreement. The company had corrected its procedure some time previous to that date, but the discipline was administered because of nonpayment of back wages of their class up to Oct. 9. The company now has paid the back wages, which amounted to more than $1800 with the result that the Blue Eagle is once again flying over the company's door.

Boston Snapshots

Interpreters—Arnold Schoenberg will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the next pair of concerts. Some of his own compositions are to be included in the program. To interpret the significance of these compositions Mr. Schoenberg lectured in the Public Library lecture hall yesterday afternoon—and to interpret Mr. Schoenberg's German remarks, as well as to illustrate his music on the piano, two young men also stepped out on the stage.

The lecture began in the expected manner—paragraphs in German being followed by their English translations. But as the composer warmed up to his subject he made use of the English he has acquired since making his home here. When, at frequent intervals, he was stuck for a word to express his meaning, he would whirl, with pointed finger, upon the two gentlemen at the piano. They sat with heads on one side in a manner reminiscent of the well-known pair of Scotty dogs in a gasoline ad—ready to supply these needed words in an instant.

They also wrestled manfully with the intricacies of the lecturer's "Pelléas and Mélisande" in illustration of his remarks on its score.

Praise for Carrier Boys—Very often the boys who deliver papers every day to suburban doorsteps are only mentioned when a paper has disappeared, thanks to a gust of wind or a neighbor's playful puppy. This faithful service is so much taken for granted that we were especially pleased when we received a clipping from the Wellesley Townsman.

Speaking of last week's blizzard the writer remarked on the courage and devotion to their jobs which was displayed by two boys in Wellesley Hills. "The distributors of The Christian Science Monitor," he said, "showed the kind of stuff they were made of. . . . Their daily afternoon task of distributing the Monitor is usually accomplished in a comparatively short time by bicycle, 5:30 p. m. seeing the last paper delivered. Needless to say, during Tuesday's storm they had a very difficult task. But they stuck on the job until every newspaper was delivered and the time was 10 p. m."

It has been reported from several different Boston suburbs that the Monitor was the only paper delivered on the night of the blizzard.

"Flying Carpet"—Richard Halliburton's earlier lectures have told of world travels as a seaman on freight ships, as a ticketless traveler on trains and as a generally unconventional tourist. His new lecture, given at the University Club last night, dealt with the way in which his airplane "The Magic Carpet" made the solution of problems of wanderlust easy. With equal convenience and speed he flew over the snows of the Matterhorn and the hot sands of the Sahara at the beginning of a world flight which was made in record slow time.

Indians and a Cat—At the Boston Art Club yesterday a private view of the exhibition of sculptures and paintings by Cyrus E. Dallin was held. The exhibition is open to the public from today until Jan. 20. Perhaps best known of Mr. Dallin's works is the "Appeal to the Great Spirit," which stands in front of the Museum of Fine Arts. Other Indians on other horses stood in the gallery, with paintings of the artist's native Utah prominent on the walls behind them.

Bridging the gap between these points of contact with nature and the groups of the socially elect sipping refreshments in the middle of the room, a sculptured portrait of the Dallin family cat smiled graciously.

One admirer of the paintings in particular was detecting new beauties in them with the aid of a round magnifying glass—after the fashion of Sherlock Holmes in search of clues.

Drunken Prisoners Punished at Norfolk

Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, has discovered that a fractional part of the report of a New Year's carousal at the Norfolk Prison Colony was true. Three of the inmates were drunk as reported and they, with four others, have been confined in solitary as the result of Mr. Dillon's investigation, made yesterday in response to the alarming stories.

The accounts of 50 broken panes of glass and 60 men on strike because they were served stew for supper received no corroboration from Mr. Dillon. On New Year's Eve, the inmates in two of the 10 dormitories caused a racket by way of celebration, but were promptly stilled by the turning on of the lights, according to Superintendent Howard B. Gill.

Mr. Gill declared that apart from the intoxication of the three prisoners, events over New Year's had been normal enough. The demonstrations were nothing more, he said, than any prison might expect. He cited the action of the Sing Sing Prison warden, who provided his inmates with a band and 20 minutes in which to "blow off steam."

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Men's and Women's Shoes
Main Prices $4.95 to $7.95
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$22.75
Ware Pratt Company
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Knitted Fleece Overcoats
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$1.29
¾ size, 72 x 108 inches
full size, 81 x 99 inches
Single or Twin Size
63x99 inches $1.09
63x108 inches $1.19
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81x108 inches $1.39
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Lyons Heeds Call Of Silk Markets For New Product

Ancient French City Ready to Compete With Rivals on Artificial Fabric

By Sisley Huddleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYONS—The life of Lyons, the historic city on the Saône and the Rhône, is in process of being transformed. With remarkable intelligence, it is recognizing the fact that articial silk has largely replaced the natural silk on which its prosperity was founded and has accepted the new methods. It is producing artificial silk of a quality which will enable it to compete with its new rivals.

The city, of which Edouard Herriot has been Mayor for more than a quarter of a century, has depended for centuries on the fabrication of silk and it was not without apprehension that it witnessed the speedy development of an industry which threatened its old supremacy. Had it obstinately stood on its old reputation, had it declined to change with changing times, had it refused to adapt itself to fresh conditions, it is possible that it would not have overcome the crisis in the silk trade.

The task has not been easy. For Lyons has had to unlearn as well as to learn. Since 1466 it has been known as the principal source of silk goods in France. In that year Louis XI gave letters patent for the establishment of a manufacture on the model of those which already existed in Italy. There was some struggle between Tours and Lyons. But it was Lyons which carried the day, and from the sixteenth century it was regarded as superior to any other town German, Swiss, or Italian, in the quality of its silks.

Proud of Lyons

France was proud of Lyons, and looked upon its products as unique. Not only were its artisans particularly proficient, but all the great artists in design worked exclusively for Lyons. The most exquisite patterns and tints were employed, and the workers in the different quarters were expert to an unapproached degree. There were looms in every house, and from them issued splendid mantles for the courts, robes and hangings, ribbons and shawls Lyons supplied the Far East, India America, England. Each particular product had its assured clientèle. Lyons was at the height of its prosperity.

It did not altogether accept the word "industry" as applied to its silk. For the making was scarcely organized in the modern sense. Rather was there an infinite series of enterprises. In the process of being perfected, the silk goods passed from workshop to workshop. from quarter to quarter. The work, in a peculiar sense, was individual Everyone contributed something which almost alone he could contribute.

Obviously, in the old conditions, this multiplicity of activities was an advantage. But in the new conditions it became a disadvantage. There was no rationalization of production. Lyons silk could formerly impose itself on the world, and there was no need to bring the methods of industry up to date. The procedure which had always succeeded would, it was thought, continue to succeed.

But of recent years the making of silk has been entirely altered. It is no longer, as it was for centuries, an article of luxury reserved to the use of persons who were comparatively rich. The Lyons shawls and robes could be sold dear. But an inventor—Chardonnet—discovered a means of making what was afterward called artificial silk, and so of bringing it within the reach of even the poorest.

Revolution Effected

It is no exaggeration to say that a revolution was effected in the silk trade. Trees could be chopped down and reduced to a paste which was put under tremendous pressure in order to yield filaments finer than those given by the silkworm. These filaments were shiny, supple, and could be readily colored. More silk could be made than the world could consume.

The silk merchants of Lyons, secure in their traditions, were for some time skeptical. They would not admit that the artificial product could be compared to the silk of other days. But though it is true that the earlier experiments left much to be desired, other processes have since been found, and it is difficult to distinguish certain qualities of artificial silk from natural silk. Mechanical looms took the place of the hand looms. Prices diminished enormously. Not only did artificial silk take the place of the cheaper sorts of silk, but it could be substituted for the most superb creations.

Artificial silk now represents four-fifths of the entire world production. Thus Lyons was faced with a problem which was, for the city, vital. The peculiar merits of Lyons silk were no longer esteemed as before. Tissues which were simple and could be quickly produced at a low price were in general demand. Every country learned how to produce machine-made silk.

The industrialists of Lyons have faced this situation with courage. They have accommodated themselves to the new tastes, to the new methods. They are turning out large quantities of artificial silk, though the men of the older generation who remember that centuries of prosperity were due to the supremacy of Lyons in the production of a more luxurious, a more artistic, and a more personal production, find it hard to reconcile themselves to the needs of the day.

Nor, within measure, is it undesirable that there should be a reluctance to abandon the methods of their fathers. It is good that there should be preserved a quality of tissue in which Lyons excels. Let us hope that the tradition will never be lost. But it is likewise good that the younger generation of Lyons has realized that the prosperity of the city now depends on its ability to adapt itself to methods that are changing in a changing world.

'Airship for Sale' Found Among 'Ads'

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

AMONG the small advertisements announcing sales of pets and secondhand automobiles in a London journal recently, appeared a few lines nonchalantly announcing "Airship for sale."

Many persons thought it was a joke. But it was not. Its owner declared it to be the only one of its kind in the world—a miniature Graf Zeppelin. He described it as made of aluminium, 50 yards long, and with a speed of 80 kilometers an hour. He declared that it was suitable for advertising and "for taking business acquaintances up in the air during a deal."

Bossy, Who Sweats Through Her Nose, Can Handle Flies Best Without Spray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—When a cow is bothered by flies during hot summer days, it is probably better to do nothing about it. To spray her with oily fly spray in order to drive the flies away, as is done by many progressive farmers today, may result in increasing the animal's discomfort rather than alleviating it. This is true, because the oily spray may keep the animal from perspiring as freely as would otherwise be the case.

These facts have been brought out as a result of an experiment conducted at the University of California branch of the college of agriculture here, for the purpose of determining whether or not cows perspire through their skin. The experiment revealed that they "sweat only through their noses," although their bodies do give off a substance known as osmotic water, which, it is believed, aids in cooling off the body in warm weather.

Dr. S. B. Freeborn, associate professor of entomology, and Mr. W. M. Regan, professor of animal husbandry, conducted the tests. They placed a cow in a temperature-controlled stall, and the animal was observed at 70, 80 and at 115 degrees. The cow's nose perspired freely at high temperatures, it is said, and its skin also gave off osmotic water

"No definite conclusions have been reached," the professors say, "but it is apparent from the work we have done that oil fly sprays are of no benefit to cows in hot weather and may actually be a detriment, because of the reduction of the cooling power of the animals."

Japan to Take Less Cotton From America

TOKYO, Jan. 5 (AP)—A restricted Japanese market in 1934 for raw cotton from the United States is the major consequence of an Indo-Japanese commercial agreement, the virtual conclusion of which was announced yesterday in dispatches from New Delhi.

Home Loan Officials Apply Golden Rule In Washington Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The work of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation means pioneering in entirely new ways of looking at things according to Mr. W. E. McCrosky, manager of the Corporation for the State of Washington, who sees his office as a place where people come with one of the greatest of human problems, that of losing a home.

"Home is an anchor to most people," Mr. McCrosky says, "and when they lose their home they lose everything. Aside from the actual loss of shelter, people come to love the home itself, and the words of Edgar Guest are often proved true in this office, that "it takes a sight of living to make a home." Appeal is made in terms of the Golden Rule, he said to adjust many cases.

An instance is quoted of a man and wife, white-haired and over 80, who explained that this home which they were about to lose was the one where they had raised all their children, the one from which their children had been married and to which children and grandchildren had returned. Needless to say, this home was saved by the Corporation.

While the function of the Corporation is to help distressed homeowners, it is of great value to the holder of mortgages who is often in a worse financial condition than the mortgagee. In this state where there are no extremes of wealth and poverty, the two are of much the same financial status. In one case a widow, not used to business and timid about accepting bonds in place of a mortgage, came to Mr. McCrosky for advice. When the nature of the Corporation bonds was explained she decided that it was better to accept them than to wrestle with the problem of foreclosure.

Canadian Eskimos 'Go Modern,' Strike for Higher Pay—and Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

FOR the first time in history, Eskimos organize and strike for higher pay, and get it, too! And their victory was over the two most powerful organizations in the North—the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Hudson Bay Company. This interesting news filters down by "moccasin" and other trails to the capital, causing an amused stir at headquarters and some wondering as to how far "organized labor" is going to travel.

It seems that there was a congestion of police and company supplies at Aklavik, mouth of the Mackenzie, consigned to arctic posts along the coast. The usual rate of pay, $20 a ton, for unloading was offered the Eskimos, but they, sensing their power, held a conference and demanded $25, refusing to compromise. Their employers capitulated. Some 30 Eskimos were involved in the strike. The pay went into a "pool" to be divided evenly among them at the close of navigation, the "stevedores" in the meantime drawing supplies on their credit accounts at the Hudson Bay stores.

Togas Prescribed As Uniforms For Courts of Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Togas and cocked hats are to be compulsorv uniform in Greece's Supreme Court and Court of Appeal as a result of a new regulation drawn up by the Ministry of Justice. The ruling to this effect will be put into practice Jan. 20, 1934.

In the terms of the description given in the new regulations, the dress designed will be a kind of toga of black silk cloth. The sleeves, the collar and the collar band will be in folded white material.

The toga of the attorneys, falling down to the ankles, will be of blue cloth, with straight collar covered with blue satin and bordered in white. A folded collaret, in fine tissue of violet silk, attached about the neck, will hang down between the shoulders. The head dress will consist of a toque of blue satin. The registrars will wear a long black robe without any distinctive sign.

It is thought the reform will have a beneficial effect in enhancing the dignity of the Greek Court.

Daughter Is Moved As She Buys Furs At McCormick Sale

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two opulent fur capes, from among the many treasures of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, were put up on the auction block yesterday, and for the first time since the sale of her effects began, Mrs. McCormick's daughter Muriel showed signs of outward emotion. She bought both the coats—an expensive affair of chinchilla, and a striking cape of Russian ermine. Spectators around her noticed, however, that she flushed and seemed upset.

Her perturbation was quite foreign to the composure with which she has watched her mother's belongings auctioned off during the three past days.

As usual, she sat with her husband, Maj. Elisha Dyer Hubbard, and as usual she bought lavishly. But everything about the day's sale was lavish, for a crowd of 2500 of the wealthy and curious packed every inch of the auction room. Sales amounted to $55,382, making a total of $136,827 for the auction thus far.

The most spectacular object sold was Mrs. McCormick's eye-smashing diamond necklace, with 1801 diamonds, 103 of them large ones and two very large. It went for $15,000. It was bought by an agent for an unidentified New Yorker.

Mrs. Hubbard herself spent more than that amount, her purchases amounting to almost $20,000. Besides the chinchilla and ermine capes, she bought a diamond and sapphire bracelet for $4700, a diamond and pearl pendant for $4100, a sapphire bracelet for $1600, a pair of pearl and diamond earrings for $2400, and a ring set with a single huge pearl for $2300. More of the ornate French furniture which made the McCormick mansion a delight to antique dealers, and a pair of bronze and crystal candelabra rounded out her purchases.

Bates Debating Team To Deplore Fascism

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 5 (AP)—An outstanding United States debating team will tour Canada in January and February, it is announced by Mr. Percy Davies, member of Parliament and secretary of the National Federation of Canadian University Students. The team, consisting of Mr. Frank S. Murray and Mr. Theodore Seamon of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, will start at Halifax Jan. 9 and tour across the continent to Victoria.

Bates College ranks as a pioneer on this continent in the organization of international debating tours, having sent what is said to be the first team to cross the Atlantic which went to Oxford in 1921. The next year Bates College brought over the first Oxford team to America.

The two principal subjects which will be debated are "That This House Deplores the Rise of Fascism" and "That This House Deplores the Spirit of Economic Nationalism." The Bates debaters will uphold the first resolution and will oppose the second.

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+ + + +

The Christian Science Society of Hamilton welcomes visitors at its weekly meetings.

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GEORGE A. BUTZ, *General Manager*

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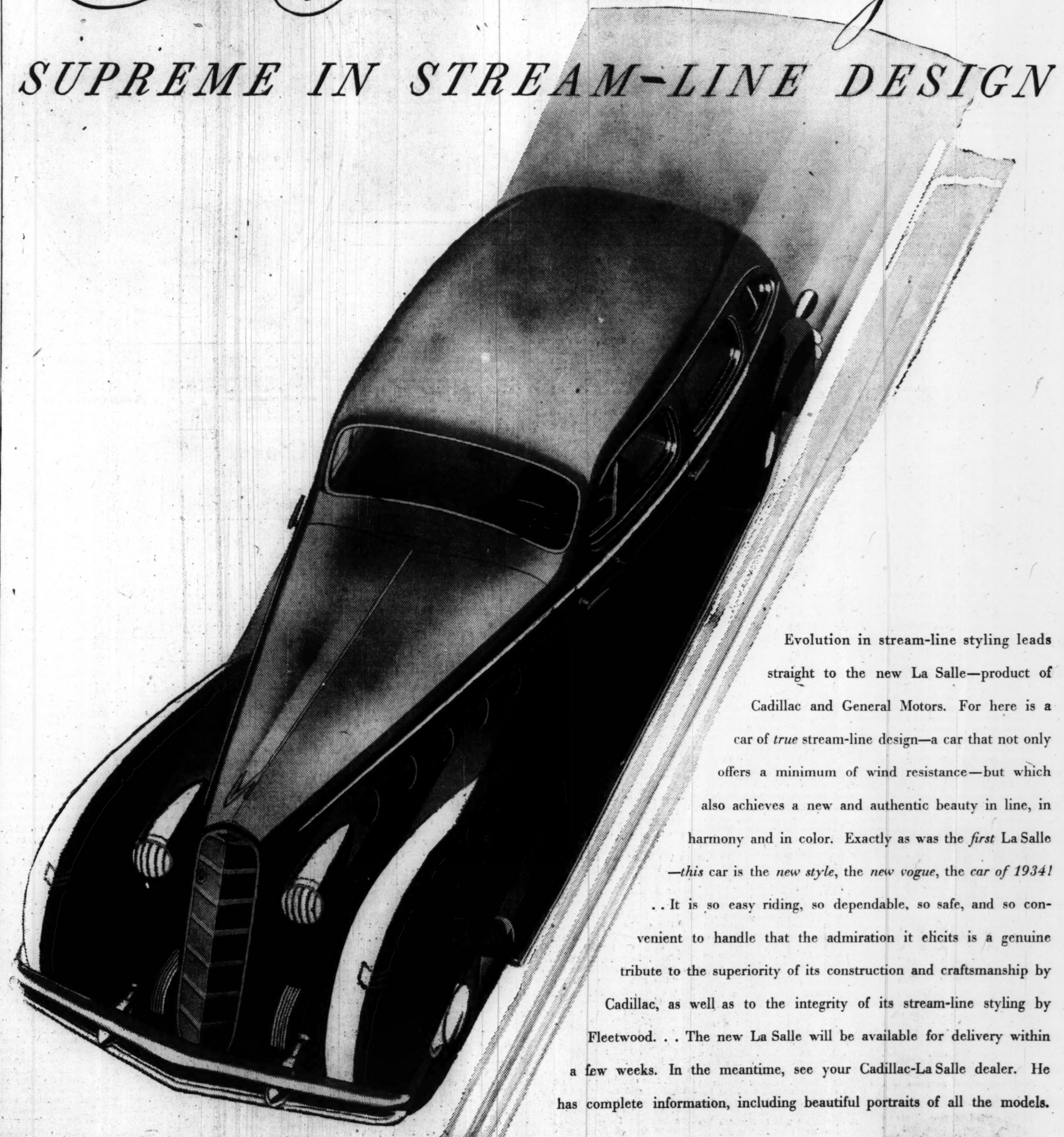

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Home Keeping In the Land Of Heather

Meet and Be Friends With the Scotswoman And Her Hearth

Today our monthly journey into the homes of lands far and near takes us to ——. Yes, you have guessed it. And you may sup with these new-found friends also, for on this same page are interesting recipes to try.

By ELSIE N. ADAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Edinburgh

SCOTSWOMEN may be said to be intelligent home lovers. It would not occur to the average Scotswoman that there could be anything undignified in taking part in any of the work of the home. She would lose in self-respect indeed if she did not understand the business from A to Z. The result is that she does her own work without any loss of self-esteem, keeping a servant only if she can well afford it.

Her own understanding of what housework involves, and her own sound respect for that work, have built up a fine relation between herself and whatever domestic staff she may employ. There is a sort of Freemasonry between mistress and maid in Scotland. There the days of the "good old servant" are by no means past. The forthrightness of the attitude of the Scottish domestic servant of the best type is a definite feature of Scottish home life to this day. She has an independence of judgment and character which her equally independent mistress thoroughly appreciates. Where this bond is beginning to wear thin, it can generally be traced to the fact that the mistress is so much taken up with outside activities that she is losing her grip on domestic affairs. Among the younger women a definite return to the home arts can be traced in the flocking of girls to domestic science schools. They want to know how to run their homes, when they have them, on the most up-to-date lines.

Method in the management of her home, and economy in her domestic budget may be taken as characteristic of the woman of Scotland. She believes in rising betimes and setting her house in order. When she goes out shopping, she is unlikely to be carried away by advertisement. She knows the value of a thing and will not haggle over the price, if she can afford to pay it. She knows what she wants, too, and is not to be persuaded to buy what she does not want. She dearly loves a bargain—who does not—but she is not carried away by mere cheapness. It is value for which she looks.

Tweeds and Hand-Knitted Suits

As regards dress, the Scotswoman specializes in her native tweeds and woolen jumpers, and she now finds that she can buy featherweight tweeds to suit her summer needs as well as heavier textures to withstand wind and weather. The average Scottish mother is never without her knitting. With soft wools of all colors she can keep her children warmly dressed in little frocks and rompers, suits and jerseys which are as comfortable as they are becoming. The Scottish fishwife retains her national dress, and with her striped petticoats and heirloom Paisley shawl for gala days, she is a gay picture. One other thing the visitor to Scotland notes. Scotswomen are invariably neatly shod.

In mining, industrial, fishing and agricultural communities the housewife holds the pursestrings. Her man, if he is a good husband, hands over to her his weekly earnings intact, and he relies on her to apportion them for the common good. The wise wife sees to it that there is enough left over after paying rent and for household needs to provide her man with pocket money.

Education has ever been a passion with the Scottish people. If the Scottish housewife has a preoccupation in common with her neighbors it is probably the education of her children. For that she will sacrifice anything in reason and a good deal beyond it. It is still the ambition of every mother to send her sons and daughters to the university, if they show the slightest tendency to profit by the experience. Parent associations for coöperation with the teachers in school are growing up. The idea persists that one's children must always have a better chance than one has had oneself. Life tends to center in their interests. Home life is a very real thing in Scotland, despite modern tendencies toward its disruption. In towns parental control is not so strict as it was, but it still lingers in country districts.

Club Life

In Scotland clubs for women have been late in arriving. They are, however, now an established feature of town life, at any rate among professional and bridge playing women. The woman at home generally finds that her church and her immediate circle of friends provide her with all the social life she wants.

In country districts no picture of woman's life would be complete without mention of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes. "If you know a good thing, pass it on," is their motto, and many a household hint and favorite recipe is handed on at their monthly meetings. Women on outlying farms have found that the "Rurals" have brought them into touch with their fellow-women, and given them something to look forward to on the long dark winter nights. Thanks to the "Rurals" and their lecturers, many a housewife has learned a new craft whereby she can beautify her home and add to her income. Through the "Rural" she has learned to take her part in local affairs, and it is not too much to say that the movement has literally revolutionized life in country places.

Increasingly, the countrywomen are interesting themselves in the drama; and classes and traveling companies fan their enthusiasm and help to waken talent. Moreover these Institutes are really run by the countrywomen for whom they are intended. It is not a case of the local titled lady managing their affairs. She may come—and welcome, but just as one of themselves. The way in which these Institutes foster the community spirit may be seen at the various agricultural and other shows at which they exhibit. Sometimes a living room is furnished and equipped by an Institute, every member having done her part by making a rug, carving a stool, painting the pottery, weaving a basket, baking a cake, preserving fruit, knitting a pair of socks, making a child's dress out of an old jumper, or embroidering a cushion. Leather work and other crafts are studied at the Institutes and practiced with profit at home.

A distinctive side to Scottish life is still to be found in the remoter Highlands and in the Hebrides. Even there conditions vary, but a peep into two island homes may suggest other pictures.

Here Is a Picture

The first is a picture in Lewis. Near a sandy bay stands a long white house with a thatched roof. As you go in your hands meet the friendly nozzle of a calf. It is in the byre, which adjoins the house itself, and you enter that house by a communicating door, the top half of which folds back. You are to understand that this keeps the calf out, but preserves friendly relations with the inhabitants of the byre. You are now in a large room, full of people, and bright color and cleanliness are your first impressions. It is a fine room, with three windows along one wall, and a good fire burning on the hearth. Beside it sits the great-grandmother with her knitting. She has no tongue but the Gaelic, but she will make you doubly welcome in that. Next in order comes the grandmother, and she is busy cutting up wool into short lengths for her daughter and granddaughters, who are all seated round the well-scrubbed wooden table, at work on different parts of the floor rug that they are making to send to Edinburgh. They are artists at color designing, as their work on the rug shows.

The girls have been in domestic service, and have brought home ideas which find expression in the dimity curtains at the windows, and the other curtains draping the two beds arranged ship-cabin fashion along one wall. A door leads to a smaller room, which is the girls' bedroom. One girl is wearing a fresh pink overall (smock) and her sister is in blue. Their mother has a fine shawl about her shoulders. Hearing a visitor, the man of the house comes in from the fields and goes straight to his corner of the rug and begins work. A young man puts in an appearance rather shyly. He, too, joins in the general industry. It is going to mean much to that household when the rug is sold.

You've Heard of Their Tweeds

Another picture is in Harris. The noise of a loom whirring attracts you to the little cottage. Inside, the housewife is making scones at a spotless wooden table in the middle of the room, while three other women are spinning at their wheels. In the best room, adjoining, is the loom, worked by a brother. In most old houses, these looms stand with their stakes built into the clay floor. There are still some "black houses" left, with their peat fires in the center of the floor and a smoke-filled atmosphere trying to the eyes of the stranger. The Islander, however, seems to have a faculty for seeing in the dark, for the spinning wheel stands in the corner, and the window is a small one.

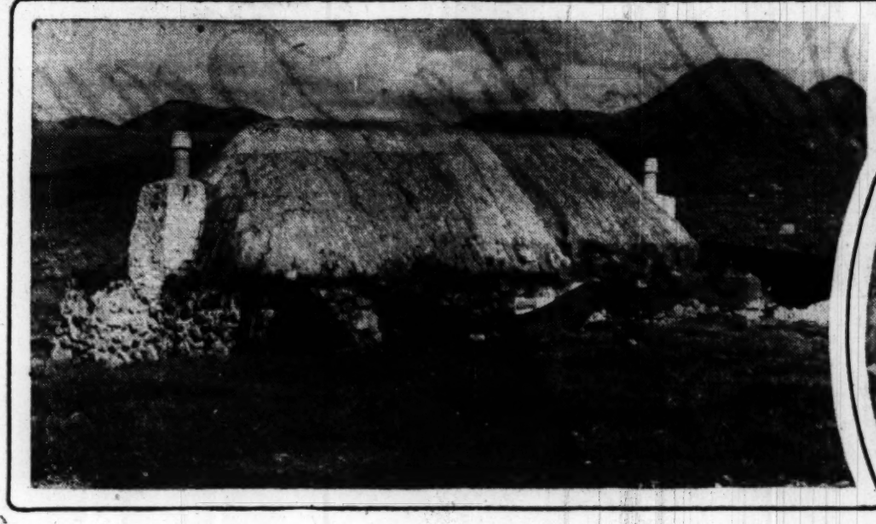
The Isleswoman washes her clothes as a rule in a footbath outside her cottage. At her cottage door, too, stands the tub of dye for her wools, and for that dye she uses heather, seaweed, lichen and even the domestic onion to her hand. She cards the wool and spins it herself and then knits it for her sons' stockings and pullovers, as well as her own garments. There are perhaps three houses in the clachan with a loom for weaving the tweed. The spinners take their wool to the weaver and tell him what pattern they want.

Women's work in the Isles is seasonal. They help their menfolk with whatever is to the fore. In the spring they help to bring from the hills the earth for cultivation. The peats too must be cut and carried. Meals are casual. The teapot is in constant requisition, and there is generally a pot of soup on the fire. There is a little meat now and then and fish, but few vegetables are eaten, and Glasgow bread is fast ousting the homemade bannock and scone.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that an effort is at present being made to interest the Isleswomen in diet and cookery. The women, when trained, show a distinct talent for cookery, and successful cookery demonstrations now are being held in the Hebrides by an Isleswoman, who has actually cooked at the White House. The aim of the demonstrations is to help the Iseleswomen to rediscover the good things which are about their doors, and to show them that they and their children may live better by making use of what lies to their hand.

Recreation in the Hebrides is being changed, as elsewhere, by the wireless (radio). The great relaxation of the Isles, however, is still the "ceilidh," or gathering, where song and dance and tales are intermingled, and the whole is seasoned with laughter and good fellowship.

Where the Songs of the Hebrides Have Their Roots



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Upper Left—Typical Weavers' Homes in Leverburgh in the Long Island. Right—Dyeing the Wool. The Fleece Is Boiled With the Vegetable Dye for Many Hours Over a Peat Fire. Lower Left—Weaver's Cottage Near Tarbert, Harris. The Dyed Wool, a Length of Tweed, and Fleece Are All Seen Hanging Out to Dry. The Loom Is in the Shed at the Right. Right—A North Harris Woman at Her Spinning Wheel.

Scottish Folk Cookery

Wad Ye Like Hotch Potch or Partan Bree?

The writer of this article, Miss Marian McNeill, is an Orkney woman and an authority on Scots cooking. She has published several books on the subject.

By F. MARIAN McNEILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Edinburgh

IN SCOTLAND, as elsewhere, the rise of industrialism has coincided with the decline of cookery, but happily in rural areas our Scottish housewives are faithful to the old traditions.

One branch of cookery in which Scotswomen can legitimately claim to excell is soups.

"Sir," says Dr. Redgill (an English gastronome) in the Annals of the Cleikum Club, "I am above all national prejudices, and I must say I yield the Scots the superiority in all soups—save turtle and mulligatawny. An antiquarian friend of mine attributes this to their early and long connection with the French, a nation eminent in soups."

Undoubtedly in pre-Union days, when England was still the "Auld Enemy," the fashions of living of the Scottish aristocracy were much influenced by their close intercourse with the French court; but long before the Auld Alliance was thought of, many a savory odor rose from the kail-pot on many a humble Scottish hearth.

What pot-au-feu is to the French peasant, barley broth is to the Scots crofter, and, indeed, this soup is far renowned as Scots broth. Once it crosses the border, however, it is apt to lose the true accent, which is best obtained by hanging the kail-pot on a chain over peat embers, and allowing it to simmer gently and long till the broth is properly lithed—to use a Scots culinary term which means thickened and mellowed. (Kail, incidentally, is the old Scots name for broth, of which kail or colewort was a principal ingredient.)

Barley Broth

Here is the recipe known to the world as Scots Broth.

Put into a pot
5 quarts of cold water
3 or 4 pounds of neck of mutton or runner of beef
1 teacupful of barley (the large "pot" barley is preferable to the "pearl")
1 teacupful of dried peas (soaked overnight) or fresh peas in season.

Bring to the boil, and throw in a teaspoonful of salt. This causes the scum to rise. Skim carefully. Reduce the heat, and let the pot boil slowly for an hour.

Meanwhile cut into dice
1 small turnip and
1 or 2 young carrots and cut small.
The white parts of
3 leeks, or instead of leeks, one or two onions. Shred roughly
½ a young cabbage or a few greens.

Add these to the broth and let it boil for a few minutes with the lid off to let certain salts escape with the steam. Add salt to taste. Put on the lid, and simmer gently for three hours, stirring now and then. The meat should be removed when ready, and reheated at the last. A few minutes before serving, add
1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley,
and just before serving add pepper to taste.

Hotch Potch

Hotch Potch, otherwise Hairst Bree (harvest broth) is a delicious soup made with all sorts of fresh young vegetables.

Put into a pot
3 quarts of cold water
3 pounds of neck of lamb, or a marrow bone.
A little salt.

Bring to the boil, skim carefully, and allow to boil gently. Shell
1½ pints of fresh green peas; shell and skin
½ pint of broad beans; pare and cut into dice
6 young turnips; scrape and cut into dice
6 young carrots; cut small
6 spring onions. Retain half a pint of peas and put the rest of the prepared vegetables into the boiling broth. Reduce the heat and simmer for three or four hours. Meanwhile put
1 cauliflower and
1 lettuce into cold water with a little salt and let them lie for half an hour. Then break the cauliflower into sprigs and chop the lettuce, and, half an hour before serving, put them into the pot with the remainder of the peas and
1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley. The broth should be nearly as thick as porridge. When ready, remove the mutton or marrow bone, add pepper to taste. Serve in a hot tureen.

Friar's Chicken

Put into a pot
2 or more quarts of water with
2 pounds of knuckle of veal. Boil for two hours, strain and bring once more to the boil. Take
1 young fowl, cut it into joints, skin them, and add to the broth with salt to taste. Boil till the chicken is tender, then add
1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Season with pepper and mace to taste, and stir quickly into the broth (one way)
3 well-beaten eggs. Remove from the fire before the eggs have time to curdle.

Partan Bree

Pick all the meat from
1 cooked crab, and set aside that from the large claws.
Boil
3 ounces of rice in
milk till soft and pass it with the crab meat through a tammy into a basin. Stir with a wooden spoon till perfectly smooth and add to it, very gradually, sufficient
white unseasoned stock for six or seven people. Do not make it as thick as a puree. Season with
salt
white pepper and
anchovy. Put into a pan and stir over the fire until quite hot, but do not let it boil. Add pieces of meat from the claws and, just before serving, stir in
1 gill of cream.

Cullen Skink

Skin
1 finnan-haddie, or smoked haddock, and place it in a pan with sufficient cold water to cover it (no more). Bring to the boil and add
1 chopped onion. When cooked, take out the haddock and remove the bones.

Flake the fish and return the bones to the stock. Boil for one hour. Strain, and bring once more to the boil. Heat
1 pint of milk separately and add to the stock with the flaked fish. Salt to taste. Boil for a few minutes, and add sufficient potato mashed, to make the soup of a nice consistency, with one tablespoonful of butter and pepper to taste. Serve very hot.

Collarettes of feathers which extend some length over the shoulder are a smart acquisition to the formal gown. The heron feather is favored for its grace and irregularity of line. Clever sequin collars are also worn. A strictly formal gown may be transformed into a dinner gown by adding one of these clever novelties.

Individuality in Towels

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most delightful of my post-Christmas tasks is rearranging my towel shelves. As I was doing that today I could not help noticing that extreme individuality which those pieces of linen, or heavier fabric, seem to possess.

Over in the "seldom used" corner I found two of the long, pure white towels which I painstakingly hemstitched almost 40 years ago. I carefully placed them in an old sea-captain's heavy wooden chest which served me as a hope chest. That chest, with its secret drawer and its heavy rope handles, now holds the toys of the first owner's great-great-granddaughter. It is as sturdy, and perhaps more beautiful, than when it first went down to the sea in a ship, more than a century and a quarter ago. But more about chests another time; this is an article about towels.

I shall save those few towels, if for no other reason than because they remind me of a very happy period of my life, and of a quaint old chest and the many stories that cluster around it.

I regret that I have no burlap towels made from bags in which grain for farm animals used to be packed. I remember such towels, and it seems to me that they grew softer and softer with use until they "fairly melted away in the wash," as one old-time housekeeper used to explain their final dissolution.

In the days of the burlap towel "guest towels," under that name, were unknown. But guests, usually called "company," were furnished with such towels as few hostesses can now take from their linen shelves. They were fashioned by hand from home-grown flax. Deftly woven into the border were a few colored threads which had been dyed in the home dye-pot that contained "fast" colors obtained from extractions of leaves or fruit or near-by shrubs. In one corner of those towels one would usually find the initials of the owner, done in the finest of cross stitch or the daintiest of embroidery stitches. The family linen was, in those days, a source of pride and a beautiful example of handicraft.

On my linen shelves I mark the changing of customs. Once a towel was a towel. This year the little pile in one corner has grown perceptibly; the finger-tip corner. What would great-great-grandfather have thought of a finger-tip towel? They are, however, charming, and in their own way, useful.

There is a small pile of towels that have been sent to me from distances. One came from Jerusalem. It has a Greek design done woven into the border. Another was made in the Swiss Alps, and there are insets of fragile Swiss lace. A Japanese one has a picture of Fujiyama in such very tiny cross stitch that one wonders how it could have been fashioned with needle and thread.

There were days when a "boughten" towel was considered a luxury; very few were found among the linens that my mother took to her first home. Watch the linen shelves of the country. They are beginning to hold more and more of hand-woven treasures. I recently watched a woman threading a loom preparatory to teaching the art of weaving to a class of college girls. Perhaps our linen closets will soon display some of the fruits of our "new leisure."

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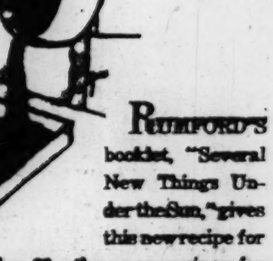

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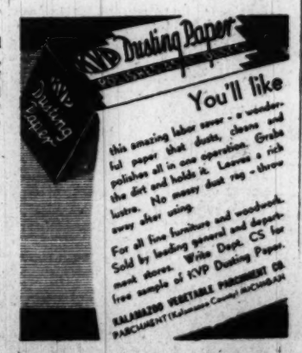
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The Home Forum

"There Are None So Blind —"

"IS THIS a new method of collecting income tax," I inquired mildly, "or merely a friendly call? In either case the hour is irregular, to say the least, and your mode of entrance was decidedly unusual—not that I actually saw you enter, now I come to think of it."

The stranger didn't appear to notice the coldness of my tone; but, looking about him, remarked approvingly: "You have a nice room."

"I'm glad you think so. But what—?"

"You'd never imagine you were in Holland here, would you? You must be unusually fortunate."

"Why 'unusually'? But would you mind telling me—?"

"You have a warm radiator, hot and cold water taps, and a really most civilized kind of bed."

"Do you call that unusual? And would you mind—?"

"In Holland, yes," nodded the stranger, ignoring my attempts to find out the reason for his visit. "As you know, everybody in Holland sleeps in a stuffy wall bed, has a peat fire and washes under a pump in the yard!"

"Whatever are you talking about?" I asked, impatiently. "Of course, they don't—not all of them, anyhow."

"Oh, no?"—with evident surprise. "Well, then, why do you suggest that they do?"

"I?" Really, this was getting beyond a joke. "Look here," I said, severely, "if you have come here and awakened me out of a perfectly good sleep just to—"

"Oh, don't be cross," he said soothingly. "By the way, may I sit down?"

"Yes, do; that is, if you are sure you haven't more urgent business elsewhere."

"I'm sure I haven't," he replied, calmly sitting down as if preparing for a long chat.

"Oh, well"—attempting to smother a sigh and a yawn.

"Have you been in Holland long?" asked the stranger, as if he were just beginning a conversation.

"A fair time," I replied, noncommittally.

"Then, of course, you know a great deal about the country."

"I think so."

"Naturally, you are able to speak authoritatively on the subject of Holland, to give lantern lectures and write illustrated articles about Dutch life, when you return to your own country."

"And why not? After all, I have seen quite a lot of Holland. I'm not just a casual visitor. I live here."

"Well, then, why don't you tell the truth about it?"

It was such a sudden and direct attack that I hardly knew how to answer. "I—I don't know what you mean," I protested feebly.

"I mean: Why do you, and other foreigners who come here, persist in giving the wrong impression of us?"

"Do we? What sort of impression?"

"One of stagnancy. As if we were—well, the backward boys of Europe."

"How absurd."

"Yes, isn't it? But that's what you do."

"Impossible," I exclaimed, hotly. "Why, it's—it's— How do we?"

"By describing to those who have never been here the old-fashioned dress, customs and habits of a certain section of the community as 'typically Dutch'—entirely disregarding the larger percentage who dwell in modern houses, the smartly dressed citizens who can discuss the latest productions of Hollywood as fully as Renaissance art, who are well-informed on such subjects as—'

I couldn't wait to hear more, but burst into a peal of laughter.

"I'm so sorry to laugh," I apologized, "but I really thought you were being serious at first."

"I was, and I am being serious now."

"But, don't you understand? Our friends can see the things you describe in London, Paris, New York, Berlin, anywhere—but there is only one place in the world where one can find the particular 'something' which we define as 'typically Dutch.'"

"But it isn't typical of the country as a whole, is it? For instance, you know quite well that a certain young farmer's wife, not a hundred miles the other side of the road from here, has a telephone, radio, electric washing machine, and other modern devices in her home. You know, too, that on Sundays she wears a beige fur-trimmed coat of up-to-date design, light stockings and high-heeled shoes. Yet, when you talk of her to your friends, you describe only her working garb of checked material, her worsted stockings and wooden klompen. Why?"

"Because that's what they want to hear. They like to think of you all fishing or cheese-making, dressed in wide trousers or seven skirts, as the case may be. They like to imagine your landscape consisting of farmlands dotted with windmills and intersected by canals, with a few seventeenth-century-built towns. I say, that is what they'd like Holland to mean, but you won't let them."

"We won't let them! I like that, after all I've been saying—"

"It's perfectly true you won't allow them to keep their ideal of Holland!"

"And how do we prevent it with all you sight-seers and travelers—?"

"—and foreign inhabitants," I put in.

"Yes, and foreign inhabitants—all of you doing your best to keep up the delusion."

"Delusion — fiddlesticks!" I retorted, rather rudely. "How can we imagine that a race remaining seventeenth century in costume, custom and habit, produces twentieth century scientific inventions, ultra-modern architecture, advanced art, a remarkable percentage of excellent athletes and unsurpassable horticulture, as you do!"

"Oh, I see," said the stranger slowly, but he looked pleased; "and so you recognize our modernity?"

"We copy it, which is the sincerest form of recognition as well as flattery. All the same, we love to dream about Alkmaar, Marken, and such places, as one would over a mellowed picture. A beautiful picture is never out-of-date."

"But you know it's only a picture."

"Yes. We know quite well that the quaint Holland we love is a fast-fading picture of a past age. We want to see and learn as much as we can of it before it fades completely. We'll give you all the credit you like for your modern cities, but please let us keep our Dutch picture if only in memory of imagination. Be patient with us and try to see our point of view."

Somehow I seemed to be getting rather sleepy, or else the stranger was going away, for I couldn't see him nearly so plainly now and when he spoke his voice rose higher and higher in tone.

"—try to see your point of view—lew—lew—"

I sat up quickly.

"Wait!" I called.

"Oo—oo—oo." A factory hooter! Seven o'clock! Time to get up!

"Klip-klop-klip-klop," came the sound of klompen in the yard.

"I'm glad I live so near the picture," I said to myself, smugly, ignoring the factory hooter for the klompen.

A. P.

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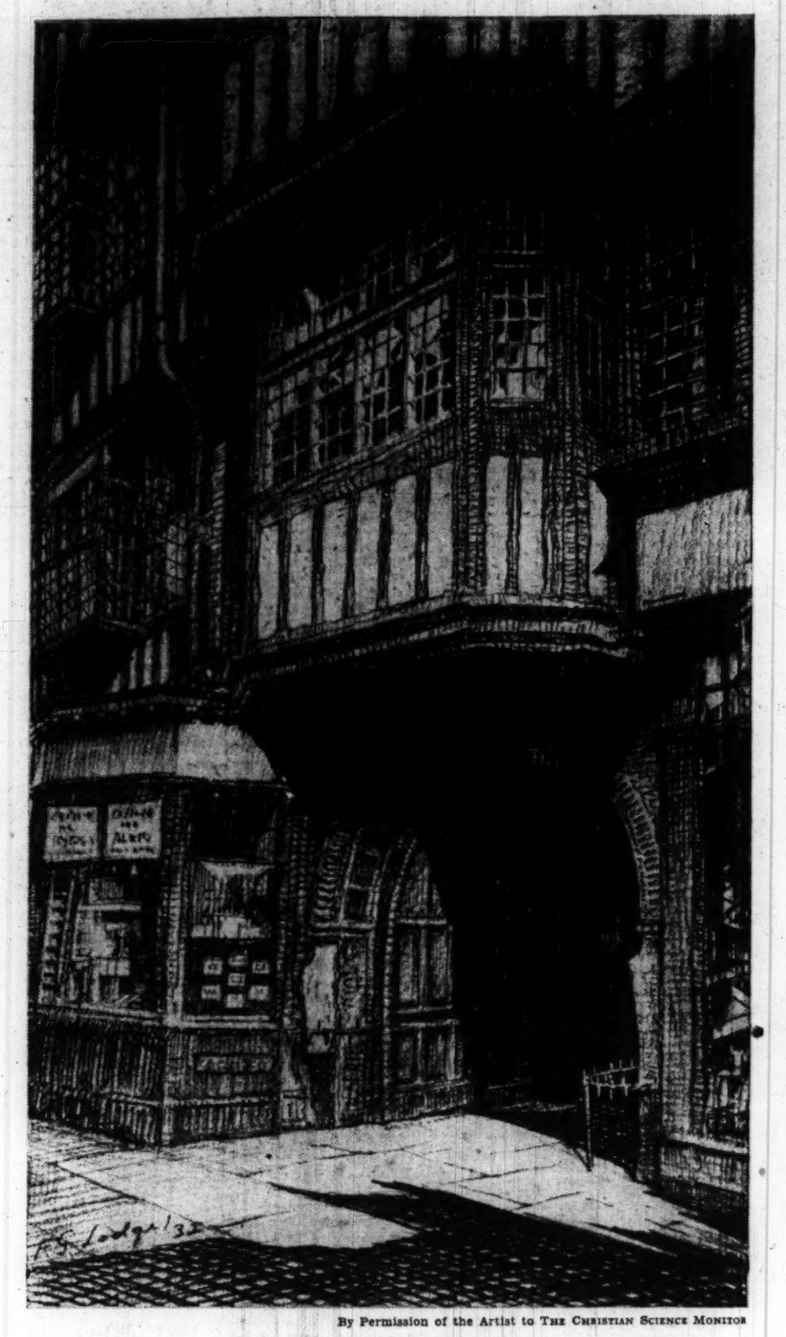

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The Fayre Inne of Chancerie (Staple Inn, London): From a Chalk Drawing by F. G. Lodge

ONCE upon a time there was a village named Holborn, standing on the banks of a brook among the fair fields of England. The street which traversed the village had been tramped by the feet of Roman conquerors on their way from London to the north, and was destined to become a great coaching road as the years went by. And here, in the time of James I, was built an inn, with arched entrance, semi-circular oriels, and as quaint a line of gabled roofing as ever rose against the sky.

It was the porter's wife who, emerging from her tiny, fire-lit room built into the depth of the entrance, kindly guided me across the irregular cobblestones that pave the courtyard and pointed out the arms of the Inn—a wool pack—in one of the stained glass panels of the old Hall that fits into a corner of the quadrangle.

"That's how the place came by its name," she explained. "Wool was one of the staple trades of England in those days, you see. You'll find the same arms in the ironwork of the gate leading out of the Inn into Chancery Lane. They thought so much of English wool at that time that they made a real cushioned seat of it for the Lord Chancellor in the Houses of Parliament." She paused and then continued in a somewhat mechanical voice: "When the Wool Staplers left the place, it became an Inn of Chancery for the law students. You'll see the initials of the Principals over the doors with the dates when they lived here. They used to dine together in the Hall, wearing long robes and little round black knitted caps. They say that Henry VIII was so particular about the students, and how they looked, that he had a law passed fining them forty shillings if they had more than two weeks' growth of beard."

We walked round the courtyard slowly and so back to the entrance.

"We let the chambers to students still," she said. "They like the quiet of the place, and don't seem to mind doing without water."

"Without water?" I queried.

"Well, they've got that old lead pump there, but that's all," she said; and, opening the little double partitioned door, vanished into her tiny house in the wall.

Left alone, my thoughts wandered back to Charles Dickens and "Edwin Drood." In some strange way, the shadows began to move and the echoes to talk.

"Behind the most ancient part of Holborn," Dickens wrote, "where certain gabled houses some centuries of age still stand looking for the Old Bourne that has long run dry, is a little nook composed of two irregular quadrangles called Staple Inn. It is one of those nooks the turning into which, out of the clashing street, imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton in his ears and velvet soles on his boots. It is one of those nooks where a few smoky sparrows twitter in smoky trees as though they called to one another 'let us play at country,' and where a few feet of garden mould and a few yards of gravel enable them to do that refreshing violence to their tiny understandings."

Here, on a certain afternoon in December towards six o'clock, neither wind nor sun favored the Inn, a fog filled the little place, and "candles shed murky and blurred rays through the windows of all its then occupied sets of chambers; notably from a set of chambers in a corner house in the little inner quadrangle presenting in black and white over its ugly portal the mysterious inscription

P
J T
1747

in which set of chambers, never having troubled his head about the inscription unless to bethink him at odd times on glancing up at it, that haply it might mean 'Perhaps John Thomas' or 'Perhaps Joe Tyler,' sat Mr. Grewgious writing by his fire."

I stood before Number Ten, looking up at the inscription and trying to fancy the bent shoulders I saw within the square paned window belonged to no less a person than Mr. Grewgious himself.

But here comes Mr. Crisparkle, climbing many a creaking stair before reaching the attic room of Neville Landless; and I seem to see the attic room, the sloping ceiling, the rusty grate, the heavy wooden bins and beams, and the patch of sunlight creeping over the cracked parapet and through the garret window.

Standing there among the shadows and fancies, I searched for a brighter side to the old Inn and found it in Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous account of his first visit to London. "I went astray in Holborn," he writes, "through an arched entrance over which was Staple Inn, and here likewise seemed to be offices; but in a Court opening inwards from this, there was a surrounding seclusion of quiet dwelling houses, with beautiful green shrubbery and grass plots in the Court and a great many sunflowers in full bloom. The windows were open, it was a lovely summer afternoon, and I had a sense that bees were humming in the Court, though this may have been suggested by my fancy, because the sound would have been so well suited to the scene. A boy was reading at one of the windows. There was not a quieter spot in England than this, and it was very strange to have drifted into it so suddenly out of the bustle and rumble of Holborn; and to lose all this repose as suddenly on passing through the arch of the outer Court. In all the hundreds of years since London was built, it has not been able to sweep its roaring tide over that little island of quiet."

As I passed through the deep archway into High Holborn again, I carried with me the thought of sunflowers in full bloom, and though the hum of the great road was not that of bees, the peace of the "little island of quiet" remained.

D. A. L.

I Will Go With My Father A-Ploughing

I will go with my father a-ploughing
To the green field by the sea,
And the rooks and the crows and the seagulls
Will come flocking after me.
I will sing to the patient horses
With the lark in the white of the air,
And my father will sing the ploughsong
That blesses the cleaving share.

I will go with my father a-sowing
To the red field by the sea,
And the rooks and the gulls and the starlings
Will come flocking after me.
I will sing to the striding sowers
With the finch on the greening sloe.
And my father will sing the seedsong
That only the wise men know.

I will go with my father a-reaping
To the brown field by the sea,
And the geese and the crows and the children
Will come flocking after me.
I will sing to the tanfaced reapers
With the wren in the heat of the sun.
And my father will sing the scythesong
That joys for the harvest done.

—SEOSAMH MACCATHMHAOIL, in "The Mountainy Singer." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

Manhattan Skyline Pictures

It seems an odd thing to say of creations so massive and magnificent as the skyscrapers; but they have a strangely elusive beauty. Seen from one point of view, they are a meaningless jumble, justifying every charge the foreigner used to bring against them; seen from another, they fall into a composition, as though a Michelangelo or some other super-artist had designed the whole group for a single creation. . . .

There is another view of this group even more stirring to the imagination; but to see it at its best, you must pick your day and hour. Some morning when the skies are overcast and the air is perfectly still, go to Telegram Square under the elevated, put your back to the westward walls, and look up again. The tower with its obelisks just peeps above the bizarre elevated structure and the roofs to eastward. All the lower buildings about it are streaming columns of white smoke against the violet-gray skies. . . .

This, I think, is the most astonishing view of skyscrapers in mass to be obtained from the soil of our island. To behold them in all their variety, however, you must approach the island by sea; a show reserved, generally speaking, for the incoming European tourist. None of these is ever neutral on the subject of the skyscraper. To the European these colossi seem either banal, meaningless, the sinister proof of a material civilization, or a startling new achievement in art. And I have often wondered whether it does not all depend upon the first glimpse: whether at the moment when he stampedes to the rail they appear as a jumble, like boxes piled on boxes, or fall into one of their supercompositions. . . .

If you have grown fascinated with skyscrapers in mass, I recommend another and even more startling view. On some winter afternoon cross to the New Jersey shore and between five and six take the Cortlandt Street Ferry back to Manhattan. At that hour and season it is already dark, but the offices are not yet closed; every window blazes with electric lights from which the mists have filtered out the garishness.

The distinction between buildings has disappeared now: only the skyline wavers faintly against the glare beyond. The rest is just windows—by thousands and thousands. It seems all one enormous structure, a palace beyond human imagination for splendour and height and extent. —From "Highlights of Manhattan," by WILL IRWIN. (New York: Century.)

Když jsou větry odporné

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

MAREK v šesté kapitole svého Evangelia vypravuje, jak Ježíš pozval své učedlníky, aby se oddělili od lidí, šli na pusté místo a chvíli si odpočinuli; ale dav je prudce "předešel" a když došli, viděli že jsou znova obklíčeni. Pak Ježíš soucitně začal je znova učiti. Když jeho učedlníci chtěli lidi pryč odeslati, aby mohli nakoupiti chleba, on dobrotivě uspokojil jejich lidskou potřebu. Učedlníci měli jen pět chlebů a dvě ryby; ale Ježíš vzal tyto a rozmnožil je tak, že nejen bylo oněch pět tisíc nakrmeno, ale ještě dvanáct košů plné zbytků zbývalo.

Ihned po tomto podivuhodném a dojímavém zjevném dokázání moci Ducha uspokojiti lidskou potřebu, Ježíš šel se modliti vzhůru na horu, zatím co učedlníci se vydali v lodi v směr Betsaidy. Po svém duchovním občerstvení Ježíš viděl své učedlníky v lodi "a oni se .s těžkosti plavili; nebo byl vítr odporný jim." Pak Ježíš k nim vyšel, chodě po moři. Marek poznamenává, že učedlníci byli velice udiveni nad tím, "nebo nerozuměli z strany chlebů; bylo zajisté srdce jejich zhrublo." Jen krátce před tím byli svědky Ježíšova nakrmení davu, ale i nyní byla jejich srdce plná strachu a pochybující. Vítr zdál se býti "odporný jim," ale Ježíš, který jen před několika hodinami určitě a zjevně dokázal všemohoucnost Boží, klidně kráčel ku svým učedlníkům přes bouřlivé vody. A vítr přestal! Jak pozoruhodně toto ilustruje účinky dvou stavů vědomí, o kterých se zmiňuje Mary Baker Eddy na stránce 573 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), kde říká, že je to fakt ve Vědě, že "nebesa a země jsou duchovní jednomu lidskému vědomí, tomu vědomí, které Bůh udílí, kdežto tomu druhému, neosvícené lidské mysli, to co vidí, je hmotné"!

Když učedlníci poslouchali Ježíšovo pojednání na poušti, nepochybně byli velice nadchnuti a povznešeni; avšak za málo hodin jejich myšlenka se zakalila a naplnila se strachem; a tak, věříce v moc odporující jejich pokroku, pracovali těžce. Zdá se, že lidská povaha je dnes téměř stejná. Nebyli jsme všichni někdy tak nadchnuti pravdou zjevenou v Křesťanské Vědě a o ni ujištění, že jsme cítili, že bychom nikdy více nemohli pochybovati a nebyli jsme pak v následující chvíli téměř přemoženi úzkostí nad nějakým zdánlivě odporným větrem? Zdá se snadnější přijmouti božskou ideu než se jí držeti, když nějaké odporné okolnosti hrozí vytrhnouti ji z naších rukou. Ale není to právě příležitost dokázati sobě a druhým pravdu, kterou jsme přijali? Každé vítězství dává nám odvahu a ujištění pro následující zkušenost; a když jsme věrní v zachovávání pravdy v těchto zkušebních dobách, provedeme naše zjevné dokázání a tak budeme ušetření konání cesty znova. Mrs. Eddy upozorňuje na příležitost poskytnutou takovými poměry na stránce 67 Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví), kde při zmínce o "neohroženém námořníkovi" říká, "Konaje podle svého nejvyššího porozumění, pevný na svém místě povinnosti, námořník pracuje dále a čeká na výsledek."

Křesťanská Věda zjevuje všechnost Boha, Mysli. Jsme odvážní když přijímáme tento fakt. Ale kam se poděje naše vyznání když vítr věje odporně—když nás někdo nepříznivě posuzuje, mylně si vykládá naše pohnutky, neschvaluje naše činy? Uznáváme existenci mysli jiné než je jediná Mysl, božské dobro a jsme uražení, popuzení, rozhořčení? Nebo se držíme pevně fakta jediné Mysli až pokoj zavládne? Zamítáme krátce falešné vnukání nebo jako když "se plavíme s těžkostí," uvažujeme slabě o návrzích omylu a vedeme dále diskusi ve své mysli, která jen omyl dělá zdánlivě více skutečným? Vyhrožuje nám vychloubání zla a vzbuzuje v nás strach jeho vzhled? Pak se potřebujeme zasvětiti s větší odvahou, modliti se vřeleji a pokorněji, abychom byli stáleji vědomí skutečnosti dobra. Pak, třebaže měnící se větry nenávisti a popuzenosti, sobě dopřávání, domýšlivosti a svévole vější, jejich zavátí se zkrátí a nebude se tak často opakovati.

Když si stále více uskutečníme přítomnost Boha, staneme se vědomými bydliteli v této Mysli, "co byla i při Kristu Ježíši," a jsme schopni rychle zamítnouti doklady omylu. Že on to byl schopen udělati je velikým povzbuzením pro každého studenta Křesťanské Vědy; neboť neslíbil Ježíš, že všichni, kteří v něj věřili neb rozuměli jemu a jeho učení měli by konati skutky, které on konal? Jestliže jsme věrni nad malými věcmi, krok za krokem dokážeme naši vládu nad většími a větry omylu konečně se utiší před duchovním vlivem myšlení, které je jako Kristovo.

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When the Winds Are Contrary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARK, in the sixth chapter of his Gospel, tells how Jesus invited his disciples to come apart from the people into a desert place and rest for a while; but the multitude eagerly "outwent them," and when they arrived they again found themselves surrounded. Then Jesus compassionately began anew to teach them. When his disciples wished to send the people away that they might buy bread, he graciously met this human need. The disciples had only five loaves and two fishes; but Jesus took these and multiplied them so that not only were the five thousand fed, but twelve baskets full of fragments were left over.

Immediately after this marvelous and touching demonstration of the power of Spirit to meet the human need, Jesus went up into the mountain to pray, while the disciples set out in a boat toward Bethsaida. After his spiritual refreshment, Jesus saw his disciples in their boat "toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary unto them." Then Jesus went out to them, walking on the sea. Mark records that the disciples were greatly amazed at this, "for they considered not the miracle of the loaves: for their heart was hardened." Only a short while before they had witnessed Jesus' feeding of the multitude, but even now their hearts were fearful and doubting. The wind appeared "contrary unto them," but Jesus, who but a few hours previously had definitely demonstrated the omnipotence of God, walked calmly to his disciples over the turbulent waters. And the wind ceased! How remarkably this illustrates the effects of the two states of consciousness referred to by Mary Baker Eddy on page 573 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says it is a fact in Science that "the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material"!

Undoubtedly the disciples, listening to Jesus' discourse in the desert, had been greatly inspired and uplifted; yet within a few hours their thought had become clouded and fearful; and so, believing in a power contrary to their progress, they toiled heavily. It would seem that human nature is much the same today. Have not we all at times been so inspired and confident of the truth revealed in Christian Science that we felt we could never doubt again, only to be almost overcome with anxiety the next moment at some apparently contrary wind? It seems much easier to accept a divine idea than to hold to it when some contrary circumstance threatens to tear it from our grasp. But is not this just the opportunity to prove to ourselves and others the truth we have accepted? Each victory gives us courage and confidence for the next experience; and as we are faithful in maintaining the truth during these testing times we shall make our demonstration, and so be saved retracing our steps. Mrs. Eddy points to the opportunity presented by such situations on page 67 of Science and Health, where in referring to "the dauntless seaman" she says, "Acting up to his highest understanding, firm at the post of duty, the mariner works on and awaits the issue."

Christian Science reveals the allness of God, Mind. We are courageous in accepting this fact. But what becomes of our profession when the wind is blowing contrary—when someone criticizes us, misjudges our motives, disapproves of our acts? Do we admit the existence of another mind than the one Mind, divine good, and become hurt, resentful, bitter? Or do we hold fast to the fact of the one Mind until peace reigns? Do we summarily dismiss the false suggestions or, "toiling in rowing," as it were, do we weakly consider error's propositions, and carry on a mental argument which only makes error seem more real? Does evil's boasting threaten us, its appearance frighten us? Then we need to consecrate ourselves more courageously, pray more earnestly and humbly, that we may become more continuously conscious of the reality of good. Then, though the varying winds of hate and resentment, of self-indulgence, self-importance, and self-will, may blow, their flurries will become shorter and less frequent.

Realizing more constantly God's presence, we become conscious dwellers in that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," and are enabled promptly to reject the arguments of error. That he was able to do this is of immense encouragement to every student of Christian Science; for did not Jesus promise that all who believed on, or understood, him and his teachings should do the works which he did? Step by step, if faithful over the small things, we shall prove our dominion over greater ones, and the winds of error finally will subside before the spiritual influence of Christlike thinking.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Woodland Voices

Of all our mountain's voices, of course, the loveliest is the song of the hermit thrush, the nightingale of North America who sings in the deep, cool northern woods. On our particular mountainside, however, the forest is so upended that its very floor is a sounding board, and on a still June evening we go out to the edge of the slope, where we ourselves are still in the open, and can see the forest spread out above us, climbing to the sweet pink sky. Listen! Close to us, in a stand of dark hemlocks, the elfin horn! A pause; then, far off and faint, the ghost of melody, drops down from a crag above another burst of song. From a hidden ravine in the middle distance two hermits sing. Then, close by once more, his grace notes audible, the ringing sweetness of his voice thrilling us, the first musician answers. Now, all up and down the mountainside, the vesper symphony is sounding; the most delicate, the most musical, the most ecstatic and yet the subtlest and purest sound in all the world!

It is midwinter as I write. Today was bitterly cold, after a warm, wet spell. We went out to the road long after dark, to see a young moon that was settling down the west into the black lacework of the summit pines. The chill world was almost bare of snow, and silent as a deserted ruin—or so I thought till our voices were hushed and we listened for some speech from the mountain. Yes, there was a voice! Somewhere up in the pasture the recent thaw had opened a new spri . In the winter stillness we could hear the soft gurgle of the water gushing forth, and the tinkle of it as it ran away from frozen ground. Then, suddenly, there was a second voice, from the old pear orchard above the road. It quavered out on the night like the distillation into sound of chill moon and black mountain and winter loneliness. "Who-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo!" said the screech owl. I answered him, and immediately he responded. It was too dark and wet in the old orchard, however, to seek him out. Probably he was sitting rather snug in some old stub hole, his big eyes at the opening, staring forth. When we went back to the warmth of our fires, his voice followed us, however, even it seemed a little protestingly that we were leaving him alone. Later, after I had raised my window for the night, I heard him once again before I dropped to sleep, like the disembodied voice of the frozen forest loneliness, and the sound was beautiful as winter loneliness is beautiful, and I thought my mountain spoke better than cities with their roar.—From "On Yankee Hilltops," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

Downland Winter

What! winter? But in my garden there
Are speedwells, delicately blue,
And aconites, just peeping through
The green; while fragrant wallflowers wear
Brown velvet gowns in sheltered spots,
And, best of all, the homely stocks
In fragile rose and mauve and gray
Scent the warm downland winter's day.

The rosemary is all a mist
Of dewy blue-gray stars.
And pansies, brown and amethyst,
Are in bold bloom along the paths.
While escallonia shakes 'ts faint
Sweet spicy scents away
Across the cliffs, where golden gorse
Is almond-perfumed at midday.

What! winter? No, not yet, 'tis clear.
And ere it comes, Spring will be here!

BERYL NETHERCLIFT.

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Mrs. Howe Faces Eleonora Sears In Squash Final

To Play for the Bay State Title at Harvard Club of Boston

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., the defending champion, and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, former titleholder, will battle in the final round tomorrow noon for the women's Massachusetts squash racquets championship at the Harvard Club of Boston.

Mrs. Howe got over her semifinal-round hurdle this morning in straight games, although she had to play extra points in the second game after the score had reached 13-all to defeat Priscilla Bartol of Boston, the fifth seeded player. The defender won the match at 15—8, 18—13, 15—8, in 19 minutes. Mrs. Howe put no less than 28 shots out of the reach of her opponent, while Miss Bartol replied with 16.

Miss Sears dropped the second game of her 30-minute match with Virginia Ellis of Brookline, but in the first, third and fourth games played superior squash to win at 15—11, 8—15, 18—15, 15—6. The match was featured by brilliant rallies, and Miss Ellis put up the same plucky battle displayed here this week, but she was more erratic today.

Miss Bartol won her quarterfinal-round match Thursday afternoon from Helen Morton of Boston, seeded No. 3, in four games. Although the match went to an extra game and the scores are anything but one-sided, Miss Bartol really held the upper hand. The summary:

Massachusetts Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Helen Morton, Boston, 15—10, 15—7, 11—15, 16—14.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, defeated Priscilla Bartol, Boston, 15—8, 18—13, 15—8.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 15—11, 8—14, 18—15, 15—6.

Unseeded Players Reach Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 5—Two unseeded players, Anne B. Townsend of the home club, and Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Club, reached the semifinal round in the Pennsylvania women's squash racquets championship at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday. Both won in straight games.

Miss Vanderbeck, who has not been playing squash racquets very long, furnished a surprise by defeating Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, third seeded player, at 15—12, 15—9, 18—13. Miss Bowes was not playing her usual game.

Miss Townsend, known in lawn tennis and field hockey, downed the fourth seeded player, Edith Hahs of Germantown, 15—8, 15—13, 15—8.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, the defending champion, won a straight-game match from Charlotte Darling of Germantown, 15—9, 15—9, 15—14, and Anne Page, also of Merion, reached the round of four by defeating Mrs. Jacob S. Disston Jr. of the Philadelphia Cricket Club 15—9, 15—12, 16—15.

Pennsylvania Women's Squash Racquets Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, 15—12, 15—9, 18—13.

Anne B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Edith Hahs, Germantown, 15—8, 15—13, 15—8.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Charlotte Darling, Germantown, 15—9, 15—9, 15—14.

Anne Page, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Jacob S. Disston Jr., Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—9, 15—12, 16—15.

Phillies Sign Two Coaches

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson, manager of the Philadelphia baseball club of the National League, announced yesterday that Honus Lobert and Dick Spalding of Philadelphia will be his coaches and aides next season. He made the announcement after the two had signed one-year contracts before Gerry Nugent, president of the club.

College Hockey Result

Brown 5, Massachusetts State 0.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evs. 8:20. Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:20.

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Mrs. William S. Nelson's Tuesday Morning Musicales, Third Concert
Barrère Little Symphony
Georges Barrère (Founder and Conductor)
and
WILBUR EVANS
Baritone
1st Nat. Prize Winner of 1st Atwater Kent Aud. Tuesday, January 9th, at 11 A. M.
HOTEL SUBURBAN BALLROOM
141 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J.
Tickets $3.00 each. Fed. Tax 30 cents. On sale at Mrs. Wm. S. Nelson's, Hotel Suburban, E. Orange, and box office day of concert. Make early reservations for your lunch at Hotel Suburban.

BOSTON

Plymouth—Last 3 Times
The Theatre Guild Presents
"Days Without End"
A Modern Miracle Play by
Eugene O'Neill
Evs. 85c to $2.75—Thur.-Sat. Mts. 85c to $2.20
Fourth Play American Theatre Society

Shubert—Last 3 Times
NOEL COWARD'S
Glorious Musical Comedy
"BITTER SWEET"
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $1.50

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes

Sporting Editor

One Glaring Omission

BIG BILL TILDEN has announced a first ten tennis ranking which will attract much attention. No doubt, it comes pretty close to placing those tennis players who have taken the court during Tilden's own competitive career about where they should be placed, but there is one glaring omission. That is the absence of Tilden himself. No doubt the general public will recognize the fact that Tilden did not consider himself in the selections; but no ranking that is worthy of any consideration can be made without the former United States and world's champion being placed very close to the top, if not actually in the No. 1 position. Henri Cochet, J. René Lacoste, Norman E. Brookes and the others named by Tilden were great players; but it is extremely doubtful if any one of them could defeat Tilden when both were at their very best, and certainly Brookes is the only one who can claim world-tennis ranking for as many years as can Tilden.

The Tennis Stars of All Time

There is no question but what, of those players named by Tilden, Cochet, Brookes and Lacoste would have to be included in any all-time first ten as would Tilden himself; but the other six would have to give way to such players of the past as H. F. Lawford, W. and E. Renshaw, James Pim, R. F. and H. L. Doherty, Anthony F. Wilding, Richard D. Sears, Robert D. Wrenn, and William A. Larned. The game has speeded up greatly during the past 30 years; but Pim, the Dohertys, Wilding, Wrenn and Larned have played tennis under conditions much the same as they are at present and they must be given consideration when any all-time first ten tennis selection is made. In their day, at least, they stood head and shoulders over their opponents.

Shotton and the Phillies

Whether or not Bert Shotton, the recently deposed manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, is able to make connections with any other major-league team next year remains to be seen; but he must have considerable satisfaction in knowing that he did a very commendable job as manager of the Phillies. That he never was able to bring the team up as high in the standing as the owners might have wanted was not so much his fault as was the fact that most of the star players developed under him were sold to other clubs. Jimmy Wilson, who succeeds him, may or may not turn out to be a better manager; but if he is ever to develop a championship team in the Quaker City, he will have to be able to keep such stars as he may now have and may develop in the future.

Bruin Cubs Leading Can-Am Hockey League

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	9	1	6	46	41	19
Quebec	8	1	7	41	37	17
Providence	6	2	5	26	31	14
Philadelphia	6	2	7	43	38	14
New Haven	5	2	9	26	35	12

Result Jan. 4

Boston 4, New Haven 2

Obs Heximer personally escorted the Bruin Cubs to first place, undisputed, in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing at the Boston Garden last night, figuring in the scoring of all four local goals when the Cubs beat the New Haven Eagles, 4 to 2. Play comprised more wood-chopping and "shinny" than combination. There were 11 minor penalties and two match penalties. The summary:

Boston	New Haven
Heximer, Harnott, Halliday, lw	
rw, Wood, McBride, Dunning,	Carleton
F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir, c	
c, Carson, Perkins,	Chouinard
Filmore, Davie, Cunningham, rw	
lw, Wilson, Maracle,	Kinsella
J. Jerwa, McInenly, ld	
rd, R. McCully,	McBride
Lane, J. Jerwa, rd, ld, J. McCully,	McBride
Jackson, g	g, Moore

Score—Boston 4, New Haven 2. Goals—Heximer 2, Weir, Buckles for Boston; Maracle, Kinsella for New Haven. Assists—Heximer 2, McInenly, Filmore for Boston; Chouinard, Perkins for New Haven. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Heximer's four points against New Haven, creating the best single-game Can-Am individual effort on Boston ice this season, happened to be against his old coach, Frank Carroll, who is handling the Eagles. Carroll had Heximer up at Springfield back in 1930-32.

Bill Stewart displayed a firm hand in controlling this game when it might easily have gone beyond the limit. Hockey—real hockey—is rapidly becoming a lost art in this league. Some of the players are becoming proficient at hooking, holding, interfering, nagging, stickflipping, tripping and everything else excepting good hockey.

Perhaps the promoters of this league believe such tactics to be what the public wants, but with last night's game full to the brim of illegal tricks, they failed to do anything except spoil a none-too-interesting affair as it was.

Once again this writer sides with referees in that they certainly get little cooperation in trying to do what is right. Almost every decision of any moment is immediately protested by the penalized and often for no other purpose than to place the official in disfavor with the crowd.

The Shore-Bailey misfortune apparently has created absolutely no impression on the Can-Am players and before a like occurrance happens, the bench managers, coaches or club officials would do well to make an effort to calm them. A repertoire of crude tricks is becoming more important to the players than hockey ability.

Frank Jerwa's match penalty came for making improper motions at Referee Stewart and was justly deserved punishment, while Dunning's was only necessary according to the rules. The New Haven wing was unduly aggravated before attempting to assault a spectator back of the wire netting.

The score of the Bruin-Ottawa game was announced to the Garden patrons when Ottawa was leading, 1 to 0, but no further announcements were made as the Senators began piling up their high total.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 22, Southwest Missouri 15.
Concordia 36, Hibbing 26.
Earlham 36, St. John's 22.
Indiana S. T. 52, Centenary 30.
Jamestown 43, MacAlester 36.
John Tarleton 30, Daniel Baker 21.
Long Island 68, Fort Hamilton 12.
North Dakota 37, South Dakota 15.
Notre Dame 46, Arizona 24
Penn. State 47, Susquehanna 22.
Purdue 61, Mississippi 25.
Ripon 29, Milton 25.
Valparaiso 50, Davis-Elkins 42.
Waynesburg 53, Glenville T. 30.
West Kentucky 38, Louisiana College 20.

Albany-to-New York Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The annual Albany-to-New York outboard motorboat Marathon will be held on May 13, it was announced yesterday by the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association.

Twenty-Five Football Players Are Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 5—Twenty-five members of the United States Naval Academy football team have been awarded the major "N" of the Navy, it was announced here yesterday. Twenty-one received awards in soccer and seven for cross-country.

Forty-one football players also received the "NA," the next highest award, which also went to 21 soccer players and four cross-country men. Those who received the major "N" awards follow:

Football—W. B. Brooks '34, C. H. Clark '34, J. D. Pulp Jr. '34, R. P. Harbold Jr. '35, R. K. Johnston '34, Capt. H. Q. Murray '34, D. C. Miller '34, R. H. Burns '35, S. D. Cutter '35, R. E. Dornin '35, G. S. Lambert '35, K. G. Schacht '35, R. S. Bull Jr. '36, David Zabriskie '36, L. B. Robertshaw '36, W. H. Baumberger '34, L. R. Becht '34, G. P. Chung-Hoon '34, B. F. Walkup '34, W. M. Wilcox '34, Fred Barries Jr. '34, W. C. Clark '35, Holman Lee Jr. '35, B. S. Rankin '35 and Manager Marvin H. Ray Jr. '34.

Soccer—R. M. Brinker '34, M. H. Dry '34, E. G. Ellenberger '34, W. H. Froling '34, Capt. J. W. Geist '34, E. W. Logsdon '34, F. G. Marshall Jr. '34, A. W. Moore '34, J. E. Schwartz '34, C. W. Stirling '34, W. E. Sweeney '34, F. K. Upham '34, G. H. Wigfall '34, G. B. Morland '34, Stephen Zysk '34, J. E. Dougherty '35, E. T. Reich '35, N. G. Ward '34, J. D. Hewitt 3d '36, S. R. Miller Jr. '36, R. A. Teel '36 and Manager Marvin H. Ray Jr. '34.

Cross-Country—Capt. E. J. Fahy '34, F. C. Heerde '34, R. E. Hommel '34, C. J. Mackenzie '34, R. W. Houck '34, George Hutchinson '35, W. M. Nelson '35 and Manager Frederick C. Heerde '34.

Smythe to Appeal For Funds for 'Ace' Bailey

MONTREAL, Jan. 5 (AP)—Frank Patrick's action in the Eddie Shore case was generally commended as fair here today, but Conn Smythe, managing director of the Toronto club, said he planned an appeal to the full league directorate of Patrick, Thomas Arnold and Frank Calder on the grounds that compensation should have been granted Bailey and the Leafs.

Toronto already has spent $2500 on Bailey's hospital and doctor bills, Smythe said, and he argued that the sum the Boston benefit game brought Bailey was not enough, "since he probably will never play hockey again."

Black Hawks Buy Goldsworthy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Leroy Goldsworthy of the London Tecumsehs in the International League has been bought by the Chicago Black Hawks, it is announced by the management here. Goldsworthy, a right-wing player, is to be used against the New York Rangers here Sunday night, according to the plans. He cost the Black Haws $6000 and Wingman William Kendall, who is also a right-winger. Goldsworthy made an impression on fans here last season when he played with the Detroit Red Wings. He will be used in the forward line with Tommy Cook and Donnie MacFadyen.

Bill Tilden Ranks Henri Cochet No. 1 Player in Tennis

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—From the rich and dramatic tennis background of his remarkable career, Big Bill Tilden today put himself squarely on record as ranking Henri Cochet of France and Norman E. Brookes, the left-handed Australian, as his all-time No. 1 and No. 2 stars of the game.

In the "first ten" that he picked by request, based upon the span of his own competitive career since the war plus the combination of "tennis genius and stroke production," Tilden placed his old rival, "Little Bill" Johnston, no better than fifth. Considering amateurs and professionals alike, here's his ranking:

1. Henri Cochet, France.
2. Norman E. Brookes, Australia.
3. J. René Lacoste, France.
4. Hans Nusslein, Germany.
5. William Johnston, United States.
6. Vincent Richards, United States.
7. Richard N. Williams 2d, United States.
8. Jean Borotra, France.
9. Bruce F. Barnes, United States.
10. Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia.

"Cochet and Brookes, to my mind," explained Tilden, "knew and executed more tennis shots than any players I have ever known. At the same time they were masters of strategy. I rank both Lacoste and Nusslein ahead of Johnston not because they were any better match players than Billy but because they manifest greater all-around equipment and execution. No finer sportsman or fighter ever stepped on the courts than Johnston, but he had his weaknesses. Lacoste and Nusslein, at their best, have no weakness.

"Martin Plaa, the French pro, and Gerald Patterson, the former Australian Davis Cup star, do not quite measure up to the qualifications of my first 10. Of the amateur products of recent years, including von Cramm of Germany, Crawford of Australia, Perry and Austin of England, Vines of the United States and Sato of Japan, I cannot rank them as yet upon personal experience."

Tilden admitted he probably would find out soon just where Vines is entitled to rank. They begin a series of matches next Wednesday at Madison Square Garden, where the 22-year-old Californian makes his pro début against the 41-year-old veteran. Later they will combine to play Cochet and Plaa, the French pair.

World Champion Giants Favor Standard Ball

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The impression seems to have gotten about that Bill Terry and his world champion New York Giants are a bit glum about the faster, standard ball that will be unveiled by the American and National League presidents in Philadelphia today.

So Charles A. Stoneham, president of the club, and Jim Tierney, the secretary, want it understood right now that nothing could be further from the truth; the Giants, in fact, from Stoneham all the way down through Terry and the rank and file, believe they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change.

"As a matter of fact we voted for the change in Chicago when the decision to adopt a uniform ball close to American League standards was made at the league meetings," Tierney insisted. "We weren't opposed to it, as stories from there indicated, and here's why:

"We talked it all over—Terry, Mr. Stoneham and I—and Terry told us he was certain he'd hit a faster ball at least 20 points better than the .332 average he had last season.

Leaders Play Draw Games

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 5 (AP)—Drawn games between the four leaders marked the eighth and semifinal round of the international chess tournament yesterday. The one between Salo Flohr of Prague and Dr. Alexandre Alekhine of Paris, a queen's pawn opening, lasting 35 moves, deprived the latter of all chances of first prize. The world champion had slightly the better position, but could not win. A. Lilienthal of Paris, second in the race, drew with E. Eliskases of Vienna, now fourth. Yesterday's winners were Sir George Thomas, R. P. Michell and Vera Menchik, all of London.

Yale A. A. Surprised

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association was taken somewhat by surprise yesterday by the announcement from Montreal that an attempt will be made to organize an international intercollegiate hockey league. Eli officials said they had received no invitation to attend a meeting in New York Sunday to discuss the subject and that the university would not send a delegate.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE possibility of an international intercollegiate hockey league was proposed yesterday by Dr. R. B. Bell, veteran coach at McGill University. A meeting has been called in New York this coming Sunday and representatives of the major universities of the East and of Canada have been asked to attend. Bell will propose a six-club circuit, including possibly Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Toronto, Queen's University and McGill, forming American and Canadian divisions. Each division would have a schedule of seven games, with the winner of each group meeting for the championship.

Although it was reported that all of the larger institutions would be represented at the New York meeting, the Harvard and Yale athletic authorities late yesterday denied any knowledge of such a meeting and declared that they would not be officially represented.

Apparently the chief obstacle in the way of Harvard joining the proposed league is that the Crimson sextet would be forced, through a rule of the university, to play all of its Canadian games during the Christmas vacation period, which is too early in the season for the team to play its best hockey.

Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, admitted yesterday that he recently offered the Cincinnati Reds $75,000 of his hard-earned money for Outfielder Chick Hafey. During the Chicago meetings, or shortly thereafter, the Braves were reported to have offered the Reds $50,000 and two players, a trade which was also rejected. Larry MacPhail, new Cincinnati president, turned down both offers, he says, "because Hafey is the best outfielder in the National League."

We believe that Mr. MacPhail used rather poor judgment in this respect, for Hafey, although a hard hitter and valuable all-round player when in condition, has been handicapped continually during the past two or three seasons and his stability is still very much of a question. Fuchs, however, was willing to take a chance.

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox said yesterday that he is thinking seriously of coming to a working agreement with the Winston-Salem club of the Piedmont League. The Sox have just such an agreement with several other clubs, although they do not own them outright. Collins admitted that the only club actually owned by the Red Sox is the one at Reading, Penna.

The New England division of the Amateur Fencers of America will hold a fencing competition in Harvard's new Indoor Athletic Building at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, open to all colleges of New England. Winners will be presented with gold, silver and bronze medals.

Harvard's indoor track season officially got under way yesterday when more than 100 candidates reported to Coach Eddie Farrell. Several more men are expected to join the group before the middle of next week. The first meet will be the annual K. of C. games at the Boston Garden on Jan. 27.

The Boston Yacht Club will begin its annual series of lectures and instructions on nautical subjects on Monday evening at the Rowe's Wharf station of the club. Elementary navigation, piloting and rules of the "road" will be the main topics in this year's course, which will be under the supervision of Port-Capt. Herman T. Parker of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. These fundamentals will be supplemented by a series of talks by bluewater yachtsmen which include their experiences as well as salty sea yarns. These meetings will continue for 10 weeks.

The Columbia Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night at the club's building on the Strandway, South Boston, and the following officers were chosen: John Looni, commodore; Joseph Fitzgerald, vice-commodore; Theodore Campbell, secretary; Frederick McIntosh, treasurer; Robert Ambrose, fleet captain, and William Spring, measurer. The membership committee includes the following: Henry Coyman, John E. Laroon and James Mahoney. Auditors chosen were: Alexander Moore, William Schofield and Humphrey Thompson.

The Boston district men's singles ping-pong championship tournament will be held Jan. 12, at the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, in this city, and a record-breaking field is expected. Harrison Cole of Cambridge, holder of the men's titles will defend his claim to the championship.

Donald M. Enoch, present head coach of track and field at Newton High School, will be appointed track mentor at Boston University in the near future it was learned last night. He will succeed Al Welch, who resigned recently. Enoch has turned out several championship teams during his eight years as coach at Newton. He was also a star runner at Pennsylvania State College.

Detroit Regains Second Position In League Race

Canadiens Again Defeat Leafs—Ottawa Trims Boston Bruins, 9-2

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	4	7	34	37	24
Detroit	10	3	8	44	52	23
Rangers	8	5	7	34	33	21
Boston	9	2	10	48	53	20
Canadian Division						
Toronto	14	3	4	73	34	31
Canadiens	9	3	10	42	42	21
Ottawa	7	4	10	52	44	18
Montreal	6	5	9	33	52	17
Americans	4	4	12	44	66	12

Results Jan. 4

Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Ottawa 9, Boston 2.
Montreal 5, Americans 4 (overtime).
Detroit 3, Rangers 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 5—A brilliant display of goalkeeping by Wilfred Cude, 22-year-old Welshman recruit with Detroit Red Wings, featured a 3-to-1 victory over New York Rangers here last night. The victory put the Red Wings back in second place in the American division of the National Hockey League, one point ahead of last night's guests. More than 9000 fans saw one of the most exciting games played here this season.

The Detroit team scored twice in the first 11 minutes of playing in the first period and was never headed. Cecil Dillon got the only New York score late in the same period. The third Detroit goal came late in the third period when Doug Young broke away from a five-man New York attack.

Ebbie Goodfellow, center for the Detroit team for the past four years, made an impressive showing as a defenseman for the winners. He paired with Young. Ted Graham, late of Montreal Maroons, and Wilf Starr, from Detroit Olympics, made their débuts with the Wings. Rangers had one new player in uniform, Laudes Dutkowski. The summary:

Detroit	Rangers
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Dillon,	Heller
Weiland, Pettinger, Starr, c	
c, Boucher, Ripley	Osmundson
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch,	Keeling
Young, Buswell, ld	rd, Seibert, Dutkowski
Goodfellow, Graham, rd	
ld, Johnson,	Brennan
Cude, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Detroit 3, Rangers 1. Goals—Starr, Weiland, Young for Detroit; Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Emms, Aurie for Detroit; F. Cook, W. Cook, Boucher for Rangers. Referees—J. A. Cameron and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 5—Canadiens gained two points on the section leading Toronto Maple Leafs last night, when they scored their third win in four games over the pacesetters, the score being 4 to 1. The Canadiens scored one goal in each of the first and second periods and added another in the third before Conacher scored to shatter Chabot's hopes of scoring his third shutout of the season at the expense of his former team mates. Canadiens added one in the final minute of the game. Both teams were under strength, but put on a fast game before the largest crowd of the local season. Chabot was the individual star of the game, and turned aside many dangerous attacks by Toronto. Despite the loss, Toronto remains 10 points in front of the Canadiens.

Canadiens	Toronto
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	
rw, Conacher, Doraty,	Sands
Lepine, Riley, c, c, Primeau,	Blair, Thoms
Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin, rw	
lw, Boll,	Cotton, Kilrea
Burke, Carson, Portland, ld	
rd, Clancy,	Day
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	
ld, Horner,	Levinsky
Chabot, g	g, Hainsworth

Score—Canadiens 4, Toronto 1. Goals—G. Mantha 2, Bourgault, Carson for Canadiens; Conacher for Toronto. Assists—Carson, Mondou, Riley and Gagnon for Canadiens. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 5—Ottawa Senators kept close to Canadiens in the struggle for second place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the Boston Bruins, 9 to 2, here last night. The Senators gave a great scoring display, getting one goal in the first and four in each of the second and third periods and were leading, 7 to 0, before Boston scored its first goal. Kaminsky, the Senator's recent recruit from amateur hockey, scored one goal and had four assists, while Shannon, also a former Niagara Falls amateur, had three goals and one assist. Altogether Ottawa picked up 21 scoring points. The only individual goal of the game was scored by Kaminsky after Stewart had scored the first for the Bruins.

Ottawa	Boston
Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey, lw	
rw, Oliver, Lamb,	Galbraith
Kaminsky, Voss, Cox, Howe, c	
c, Barry, Stewart,	O'Neil, Chapman
Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie, rw	
lw, Siebert, Beattie,	Gracie
Bowman, Hollett, ld, rd,	Clapper Hitchman
Leduc, Shields, rd, ld,	Smith, Smillie
Beveridge, g	g, Thompson

Score—Ottawa 9, Boston 2. Goals—Shannon 3, D. Roche, Finnigan, Touhey, E. Roche, Kaminsky and Howe for Ottawa; Stewart and Chapman for Boston. Assists—Kaminsky 4, Voss 2, Finnigan 2, Shannon, Howe, Leduc and Wasnie for Ottawa; Clapper, Gracie and Smillie for Boston. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Montreal Maroons won from New York Americans in a lively overtime game, 5 to 4, with three goals after the regular sessions. The game began slow, but grew speedier as it progressed until the finish was at top speed by both teams. The referees were extremely lenient, not giving a single penalty in the fast game.

The defensemen were the stars in the first period, but the first lines of attack managed to get in a goal apiece in the second. Jimmy Ward combined with Smith and Northcott for the first, then Ronnie Martin took a perfect pass from Himes and angled for the second.

Early in the third session, Ward drove down again, smashed into Worters, and in the mêlée, Northcott scored. Northcott added another without help soon afterward. The third American line scored, Picketts to Gross, with five minutes to go, and a five-forward attack tied the score at 18m. 26s., Ronnie Martin managing the shot.

A long shot by Robinson from the faceoff caught Worters napping, nine seconds in the overtime, but this was balanced by combination play, Burke scoring with the second line in support. Smith scored when Jackson left him through, halfway. Five-forward American attacks followed, but all failed. The summary:

Montreal	N. Y. Americans
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	
rw, Martin, Burke,	Picketts
Smith, Haynes, Blinco, Kilrea, c	
c, Himes, Conn,	Jackson
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, Kilrea, rw	
lw, McVeigh, Klein,	Gross
Prew, Mackenzie, ld	
rd, Dutton, Doran,	Himes
Wentworth, Evans, rd	
ld, Brydge, Murray,	McVeigh
Kerr, g	g, Worters

Score—Maroons 5, Americans 4. Goals—Northcott 2, Ward, Robinson, Smith for Montreal; Martin 2, Gross, Burke for Americans. Assists—Smith, Northcott, Ward for Montreal; Himes, Picketts, Jackson, Gross, Conn, Klein for Americans. Referees—C. N. Goodman and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Fencers Club Wins The Cartier Trophy For Foils Teams

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The foils team of The Fencers Club, headed by Joseph L. Levis, United States foils champion both indoor and outdoor, and including Hugh Alessandroni and William J. Block, won the Cartier trophy for foils teams, yesterday evening, with the team of the New York A. C. last year winners, second, and Salle d'Armes Vince third. A curious feature was the shift of Dernell Every, who composed the champion team of The Fencers Club in the national championships last year, with Alessandroni and Block, to the New York A. C. team. The balance of the Winged Foot trio was Leo Nunes, and John R. Huffman, with John Potter, former Yale star, going in as a substitute for Nunes at the finish.

In the final round-robin, New York A. C. defeated Salle d'Armes Vince, composed of Peter W. Bruder, Joseph E. Barmack, and Julio Della Cerra, 7 to 2; The Fencers Club defeated New York A. C., including Potter, by the same score. Under the rules, The Fencers Club then had to encounter Salle d'Armes Vince, and won five straight bouts to end the battle. The summary:

Fencers Club 7, New York A. C. 2

Joseph L. Levis, The Fencers Club, defeated Leo Nunes, 5 to 1, and Dernell Every, 5 to 3; Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, defeated John Potter, substitute for Nunes, 5 to 2, and Every, 5 to 2; William J. Block, The Fencers Club, defeated Potter, 5 to 2, John R. Huffman, 5 to 4, and Every, 5 to 4; Huffman defeated Levis, 5 to 3, and Alessandroni, 5 to 4.

Fencers Club 5, Salle d'Armes Vince 0

Levis defeated Peter W. Bruder, 5 to 3, and Joseph E. Barmack, 5 to 4; Alessandroni defeated Bruder, 5 to 4, and Barmack, 5 to 3; Block defeated Julio Cerra, 5 to 3.

New York A. C. 7, Salle d'Armes Vince 2

Nunes defeated Bruder, 5 to 4, Barmack, 5 to 2, and Cerra, 5 to 3; Huffman defeated Bruder, 5 to 3, and Cerra, 5 to 4; Every defeated Bruder, 5 to 2, and Cerra, 5 to 0; Barmack defeated Huffman, 5 to 4, and Every, 5 to 0.

Columbia to Get $25,000

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 5 (AP)—Al Masters, graduate manager of athletics at Stanford University, said yesterday an accounting of receipts at the Rose Bowl football game showed Stanford and Columbia each would receive $25,000. The amount received by the Tournament of Roses Association was not announced, although association officials said for the second time in history of the Rose Bowl games the association will show a deficit of about $5000. The diminished receipts were due to stormy weather.

For Further Sports See Page 12.

Restaurants

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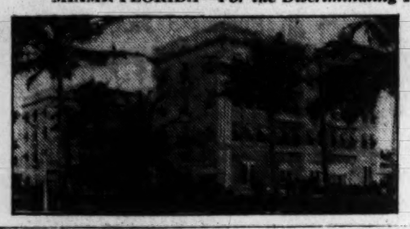

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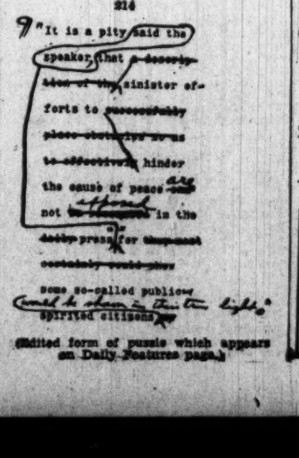
The Editor's Puzzle

214



"It is a pity," said the speaker, that a descendant of the sinister efforts to successfully place obstacles so as to effectively hinder the cause of peace may not be found in the [illegible] for the most certainly needed ones some so-called publicity counsel to advise a Christian Science Monitor spirited citizens."

Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Rise And Fall Unevenly Then Go Lower

Market a. Slow Affair With General Losses Prevailing

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Stocks alternately rose and fell today in quiet dealings. A rally in the second hour lifted the list for a time but heaviness in metals persisted and the downward trend was resumed in the late afternoon.

U. S. Smelting lost nearly 4 points, and declines of 1 to 2 were shown by Chrysler, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Allied Chemical, McIntyre, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Steel and American Can.

Consolidated Gas, General Motors and Western Union were a few of the steady spots.

While the financial district was still wondering just how the Government was going to spend all of the $10,000,000,000 it intends to borrow in the next six months, few doubts were expressed regarding the ability of the Treasury to negotiate the huge total without any serious difficulty.

Government Loans

It was generally conceded that the majority of the funds would be raised through the Federal Reserve banks on short-term paper. In some banking quarters it was felt that an effort might be made, if conditions warrant, to float a long-term issue because of the immense amount of existing short-term securities.

Issues already outstanding, of five year's maturity or less, have risen to large proportions. Among these are $5,124,810,000 in Treasury notes, $1,627,501,000 in certificates and $1,-002,730,000 in Treasury bills.

There was a sharp division of opinion as to the inflationary aspects of the new budget. In some brokerage offices the opinion was broached that, in the face of the big Government spending program, it would be virtually impossible to avoid both credit and monetary inflation. The "sound money" elements, however, were inclined to lean toward the belief that drastic currency expansion was not in the financing picture.

Industrial observers were highly interested in reports from Washington that the formation of a Government corporation to facilitate the development of foreign trade in agricultural and other products, of which there is now a large surplus, has been recommended to the President by George N. Peek, the Chief Executive's special adviser on commercial matters. Whether such a corporation might conflict with consular services and other State Department agencies was a matter of discussion.

Government Bonds Heavy

U. S. Government issues were mostly heavy in the early trading in the bond market today. The list appeared to be going through a further readjustment in the light of yesterday's budget message from the President to Congress.

Under selling attributed to institutional sources and individual investors Treasury loans eased from 1-32 to 13-32s of a point during the first half of the session. Libertys were steadier, with the fourth 4¼s 3-32s higher and the 3½s and first 4¼s a shade lower.

In the corporate list prices drifted in the same indecisive fashion as in recent sessions. There was a moderate buying interest in certain of the rails, resulting in slightly improved levels. Among the issues thus affected were Santa Fe 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Alleghany Corporation 5s. Some loans of the Great Northern, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and New York Central were forced down fractions to a point.

Values did not change greatly in the utility and industrial groups. American Smelting 5s, Warner Bros 6s and National Dairy Products 5¼s rose a little, while Phillips Petroleum 5½s, North American 5s, International Telephone 5s and a few more eased fractionally.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The present market is what is termed a whipsaw market. Stocks do look so inviting when they are rallying, with long strings of quotations passing in review on the tape! Chrysler, today, is a good example. Some of the strings must have been a yard wide. Just when the temptation to buy becomes almost irresistible the market seems to stop going up and abruptly starts to react.

These whipsaw markets, however, often develop into what is known in technical parlance as "coils," or triangles. From coils we frequently get worthwhile moves. If the chart, which I submit on this page each Saturday, is referred to tomorrow it will be noted that the movements of the average of 20 stocks have wound up and down within a narrow boundary for the last several weeks.

This no doubt reflects two things: (1) the uncertainty about the outlook for attracting a public following in stocks, if an advance were to be engineered and, (2) a certain amount of demand for equities, on account of inflation and recovery measures, which prevents stocks declining in bear market fashion.

The flurries in various groups, such as the metals yesterday, do not lend confidence to an early important advance. The apparent "advertising," which long strings of quotations suggest, is another warrant for cautions picking of one's way.

There is little to do under present conditions but to proceed slowly, on a day-to-day basis, turning first one way and then another, in an endeavor to avoid the deeper ruts, meanwhile trying to keep an eye focussed on the changing guide posts on the recovery path in order not to lose the way entirely.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 5	Jan. 4
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	1000	7	6¾	6¾	7	
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	300	16⅝	16	16		
12½	5½		Addressograph	800	8½	7¾	8⅝	8	
112	47½	3K?	Air Reduction	500	98⅝	97½	97½	98	
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	23400	23	21½	21⅝	23¼	
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
23¾	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2300	19¾	18¼	18¼	19⅞	
30½	17	1½	Am News	50	22½	21½	21½		
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1900	6¼	5⅞	6	6¼	
41⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	14½	14	14		
35	9	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12⅞	12¾	12¾		
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	9400	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
31⅞	6¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	4800	18⅛	17¾	18	18½	
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	37¼	37	37		
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	20	19¼	20	19¼	
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	23400	44⅝	42¾	42¾	45	
99½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	100	100	100	100	
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	73¾	72½	72½	72½	
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	20	19¼	19¼	19⅝	
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel Fdr pf	40	70	67	70	68	
51¼	34	..	Am Tel & Tel	400	46¾	46½	46¾	46½	
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	5400	55⅜	53¼	52¼	54	
13	3⅛	..	Am European	100	6½	6½	6½	6½	
10¾	3⅛	..	Am & For Pow	3000	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8⅜	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	18	17¼	17¼	17.	
35⅜	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	12	
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	10¼	10½	10½	9¾	
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	17¾	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	32¼	31	31	32	
17½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	900	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼	
3⅛	¼	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾		
39½	5⅛	..	Am Locomotive	500	27¼	26⅛	26½	27	
152	70¾	6	Allied Chem	2100	148¾	146	146	148	
26⅝	8	..	Allis Chalmers	1600	17½	17	17	17¾	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	500	43½	42½	42½	42	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	25½	25½	25½	25¼	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	400	14¾	14½	14¾	14½	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1100	8	7¾	7¾	8	
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	49½	49¼	49½	48½	
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	28¼	28	28	39¼	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	97	97	97	97	
100½	49½	4	Am Can	7800	95⅝	94½	94⅝	95¼	
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Pdry	600	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24¾	
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39	39	39	39	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7300	110	107¾	109	108¾	
37⅛	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	8¼	8¼	8¼		
43¼	10⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	17⅞	17	17	17⅜	
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	100	55½	55½	56½		
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	9400	14⅝	13¾	14	14¾	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	200	19	18½	18½	18¼	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
73¼	1½	..	Armour Ill A	900	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝	
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2900	57¾	55¾	55¾	57	
7	1½	..	Arnold Constable	10	5¼	5¼	5¼		
9½	2	..	Arliconn Corp	60	4¼	4¼	4¼		
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
35¾	6¾	.50	Asso Oil	10	29½	29½	29½		
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	2900	56	54½	54½	55⅛	
79¾	50	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	70½	70½	70½	71	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	40	39½	39½	41	
32½	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	3200	29	28½	28½	28⅝	
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	85	85	85		
34¾	11½	..	Atlas Tack	400	10¼	10	10	10½	
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	3300	54¼	50¾	51	53½	
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
			—B—						
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1900	11½	11¼	11⅜	11¾	
37⅛	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1800	23	22½	22¾	23½	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
99½	68¾	6½	Bamberger pf	10	87	87	87		
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	40½	
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	95½	95½	95½		
7¼	⅞	..	Barker Bros	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	11	11	11		
12½	3½	..	Belling Hem	800	9⅝	9½	9½	9½	
21¾	6¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3100	17¾	16½	16⅝	16⅞	
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14¼	14	14	14½	
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	8300	36⅝	35⅛	35⅝	36	
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	68	67	67	66	
29½	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	80	28¼	28	28	27	
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	900	57⅞	56	56	58	
137⅞	18	1.80%	Borden	3100	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞	
27¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	2900	22	21¾	21¾	22	
14⅜	2⅜	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4500	12¾	12¼	12⅜	13⅜	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4100	32½	32	32	33½	
83⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	51½	
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	64	64	64		
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10	10	10		
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	3⅜	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	400	8	7¾	7¾	8¼	
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1600	15¾	15½	15½	15¾	
43¼	8½	..	Byers	900	23	22½	22½	23	
			—C—						
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4½	4½	4½	4¾	
47½	7½	1	Canada Dry	200	24½	24¼	24¼	25¼	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	4900	14⅝	13¾	14	13¾	
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜		
102½	30½	..	Case Thresh	3200	68	65¾	65½	67½	
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	69½	68	69¼		
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1800	24⅞	24	24¾	24⅞	
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	33100	37⅜	35¾	36	37⅜	
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	29	28½	28½	29⅛	
111¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	12900	35¾	33⅝	33¾	36	
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	40½	39½	39½	40	
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3	3	3		
14⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6¼	
18¾	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	7⅞	7	7	7⅜	
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	700	7	6¾	6¾	7	
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	7	7	7		
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17½	17¼	17½	16⅜	
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3½	3	3½	2⅞	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4½	4	4¼	4	
10½	2	..	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
25	6	..	Chile Copper	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	113500	58¾	56¼	56¼	58⅞	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	17½	17½	18	
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3½	3½	3½		
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	200	1	⅝	⅝	1	
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾		
14½	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	60	8¾	8¾	8¾		
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅝	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	300	19	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
17⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4	4	4	4	
54	9	..	Colo F & I pf	10	11⅜	11½	11½	12	
15⅜	3⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	4500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	400	53¾	52	52	53⅜	
28	6½	..	Columbia Pic-vtc	100	23½	23½	23½	24	
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	300	58¾	58¼	58¾	61	
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	4200	20	19⅜	19½	19½	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24	23½	23½	24	
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	700	39½	39	39		
39¼	12	3	Comm Inv Tr	800	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¼	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	600	91	91	91	91	
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	9700	31¾	31½	30¾	31½	
6½	1¼	..	Comwlth & So	300	2	1⅞	2	2	
60½	17¾	.80e	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	23¾	23	23	23½	
21⅜	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	24¼	23¾	23⅞	23½	
6¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3	3	3	3⅛	
14⅜	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	1400	12½	10¾	11½	10⅜	
64½	34	3	Consol Gas	8600	37½	36½	36½	36⅞	
96	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	83	82⅜	82⅜	82	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	7700	10½	1 0	10	10½	
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1500	2¾	2½	2¾		
3	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅛	1	1	⅞	
10¼	1½	..	Container A	100	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
78¾	35¼	2½	Cont Can	1700	76¾	75½	75¾	76	
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	7½	7⅜	7½		
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	24	24	24	23¾	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1	
15⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	2700	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17⅜	
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2500	74¼	73⅛	73⅜	73½	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	110	136	135	136	135	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	600	4¼	3⅞	3⅞		
39½	23	2¼	Cream of Wheat	300	28½	28	28	28½	
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	30½	29¼	29¾	30½	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	22	22	22	22	
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4	4	4	3⅞	
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	40	21	21	21	20¾	
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	14	14	14	14½	
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	9300	2⅞	2½	2⅜	2⅝	
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	6¼	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	
			—D—						
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2100	28	26½	27	28	
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	900	54⅝	53	53	55½	
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2100	24	22¾	22¾	24	
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	6	6	6		
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	63½	63½	63½		
16	1½	..	Detroit & Mack pf	20	11¾	11¾	11¾		
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	24½	24½	24½		
39½	12	1.25f	Dome Mines	9500	35½	34½	34½	34½	
26⅝	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	400	23¼	21½	22¼		
18¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	3800	16⅜	15	15⅝	14¼	
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	23200	94	91¾	92	93	
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	115½	115½	115⅝		
			—E—						
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	900	80¾	80	80	80¼	
16	3½	..	Eaton Mfg	600	13½	13½	13½	13⅞	
5¼	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19¼	
88½	75	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	80	80	80		
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	4	4	4	4	
4½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
36⅛	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	
32¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	45¼	45¼	45¼		
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	52	52	52	51⅝	
122	107	7	Endicott John pf	20	120	120	120	120	
49¾	11	..	Engineers Pb wi	100	12	12	12		
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	9	9	9	9¾	
25¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	300	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅝	
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	1200	10	9½	9¾	9½	
			—F—						
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	90	32	31	32	33	
60	33	6	Fed L & Tr pf	20	36	36	36		
6¾	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	200	17	13¾	13¾	13⅞	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	24	23¾	23¾		
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	800	19	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	
70¾	42	2½	First Nat Stores	300	55¾	54¼	55¾	55¾	
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	13¾	13½	13¾	13½	
26¼	13⅝	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20½	
19	12	..	Fox Film A	600	12⅝	12¼	12½	12¾	
49⅜	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	500	44¼	44	44	43¾	
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	18	18	18		
			—G—						
12	2⅜	..	GenAm Inv	600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	900	35	33½	34	34½	
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	200	11½	11¼	11¼	11⅜	
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	300	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
2⅜	⅛	..	Gen Cable B	100	7	7	7	1	
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	19200	19¼	18⅝	18½	19⅛	
12¾	10⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¾	
39⅛	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1600	34½	33¾	34	34	
2⅞	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
16⅛	3½	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
71	35⅜	3	Gen Mills	500	62¾	61¾	62¾	62½	
38¾	10	1	Gen Motors	52100	35	34⅜	34½	34½	
75	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	92	90¾	91	93½	
24	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
5¾	⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19¾	2⅞	..	Gen Refractories	200	10¼	10¼	10¼		
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	33¾	32	32	33½	
20¼	7⅝	1	Gillette Saf Ras	6200	9¼	9	9¼	9¾	
20	3¾	.25e	Gliddon	500	16	15⅜	15⅜	16	
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1600	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
27⅜	13	1.20	Gold Dust	900	17¾	17¼	17½	17¼	
21½	3	..	Goodrich	2100	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13¼	
63	9	..	Goodrich, pf	100	40	40	40	40½	
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2800	35¼	33¾	33¾	35⅝	
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	500	75⅛	75	75	75	
8¼	1	..	Graham Paige	700	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 5	Jan. 4
10⅝	3	..	Granby	800	9¼	8¾	9		
36½	12¾	.1	Grant (W T)	300	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾	
33¾	4½		Great Nor pf	2800	20	19¾	19¾	19½	
18¾	5⅛		Great Nor Ore	3300	13¼	11¾	11½	11½	
41½	7	2.40	Great West Sug	1700	28	28¼	28½	28⅝	
116	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	30	104	104	104	103	
4½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
			—H—						
28½	18	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23½	23½	23½		
8¼	1½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	5¼	5	5	5¼	
7½	⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	50	3½	3½	3½	3	
97½	44	.3f	Hazel Atlas	200	89	89	89	87¾	
68⅜	16	1½	Hercules Powder	300	48	46¾	46¾	50	
90	64¾	4f	Hershey Choc pf	200	86¾	86	86	86	
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	300	8½	5½	5½	5½	
10½	2¼	..	Hollander	400	6	5¾	6	5¾	
6¾	1	..	Houdaille Her B	700	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	
7⅞	1⅜	..	Houston Oil new	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝	
38⅜	5½	3	Howe Sound	2800	31½	30½	30½	38	
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	100	7½	7½	7½	7½	
18¾	3	..	Hudson Motor	3200	14½	13¾	13½	14	
7¾	1¾	..	Hupp Motors	1900	4¾	4½	4¾	4½	
			—I—						
50⅜	8½	..	Ill Central	3000	30½	29	29	30	
60	13	4	Ill Central LL	30	48¾	48¾	48¾		
85	34	4	Indus Rayon	100	77½	77½	77½	77¾	
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	60	60	60	60½	
43⅛	12	..	Inland Steel	100	41¼	41½	41¼	41	
9½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	
4½	¾	.15	Insuranshare Del	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
13⅜	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	2300	12½	12	12	12⅛	
12	2½	..	Interlake Iron	100	6¼	6½	6½		
163¼	75¾	6	Int Business M	400	163½	141	141	141	
10⅞	3½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
46	14⅛	.60	Int Cement	100	30	30	30	29¾	
48	13⅝	.60	Int Harvester	4000	39¾	38¼	38¾	39⅛	
6⅞	1¾	..	Int Mer Marine	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23¼	6¾	..	Int Nickel	17400	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21⅝	
21

Financial: News and Comment

Cuba's 1934 Sugar Quota Increased To 2,315,000 Tons

U. S. Is Scheduled to Get 1,500,000 Tons—Decree Aids Small Mills

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Cuba's sugar quota has been increased by a government decree which will benefit small sugar mills in 1934 by raising their grinding allowances.

The decree, by President Ramon Grau San Martin, limits the crop to 2,315,459 tons of sugar, an increase of 315,459 long tons over 1933. The sugar-grinding season will start Jan. 15.

Mills are divided by the decree into two classes: Free mills, which are chiefly Cuban-owned, which ground under 60,000 sacks of sugar in 1933, are permitted to grind that maximum in 1934; the mills which ground over 60,000 sacks are given the same quota as in 1933.

Mills are obligated to grind 20 per cent more sugar of "independents" than mill-owned sugar cane.

The crop is divided as follows: 150,000 tons for domestic consumption; 1,500,000 tons United States quota; European and other countries, 665,459 tons. It is understood that 260,000 tons, segregated under the Chadbourne control plan, will be added.

The decree maintains the existence of the plan and of the National Export Sugar Corporation, but terminates a 350,000-ton pool of the corporation, which expires Dec. 31, depriving that amount of priority over 1934 production.

Attempting to maintain the European price, the decree prohibits the sale there under $4 a sack after Jan. 30.

Sugar men here believe that the Government granted excessive quotas for Cuban domestic consumption, and in the quota for the United States which is not expected to be granted unless the Grau régime is recognized. The preamble to the decree explains that the figure is based on the assumption that the Cuban quota to the United States soon will be not less than 2,200,000 tons.

Harvard Economists Criticize Monetary And Recovery Plans

President Roosevelt's recovery program, particularly its monetary measures and the NRA plans to regulate industry and to control wages and prices artificially, is retarding recovery rather than aiding it, according to pronouncements in a new book "The Economics of the Recovery Program," written by seven Harvard economists.

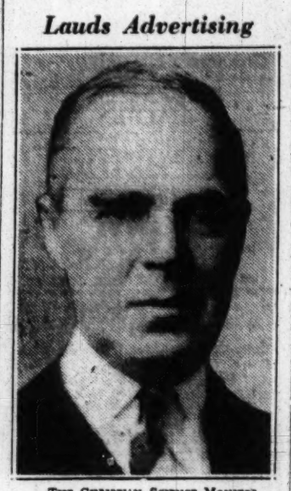
Major measures of the New Deal and their effects are frankly and vigorously criticized in the book which is the collected personal opinion of the authors, who make it plain that they speak only for themselves and that their views are not to be regarded as in any way a pronouncement from the Department of Economics at Harvard. All the authors are members of the faculty of Harvard University.

That recovery in order to be sound should come largely of itself instead through the artificial stimulus of government action, is a view expressed and amplified by the writers. The authors state that they are neither hostile nor partisan, but that their criticisms are offered to the public in the hope that they may be helpful through emphasizing what they regard as economically wrong in the President's recovery program.

The authors, all of whom are authorities in various fields of economic science, are:

Seymour E. Harris, Edward Chamberlain, Joseph A. Schumpeter, Edward S. Mason, Douglass V. Brown Wassily W. Leontief and Overton H. Taylor.

Lauds Advertising



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Blank and Stoller

C. M. Chester Jr.
President of the General Foods Corporation.

Advertised Food Sales Show Good Gain During 1933

By C. M. Chester Jr.

Of 13 grocery and food products manufacturers, mostly large advertisers, reporting comparative figures, 10 showed improved business for the third quarter of 1933 as compared with the same period in 1932.

Advertising has been extensively employed by this group of companies during the depression. Advertising helped to stabilize sales, and that helped to stabilize wages and employment.

The employment index number for the food and food products group stood at 93.9 for the latest month of 1933 for which figures are available, against 81.8 for that month in 1932. The pay-roll index for this group was 78.2 for the same month of 1933, against 70.8 for the corresponding month in 1932. In this index, conditions for 1923-25 are taken as normal. According to the Census of Manufactures for 1929 and 1931, the number of all wage earners declined 26.3 per cent for that period, and the amount of wages 37.8 per cent. For the food group the declines were about 14 and 18 per cent respectively.

Advertising has shown evidence of economic soundness for packaged foods. One of the most authoritative indorsements of this opinion is a statement in Editor & Publisher, by Wroe Aderson of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Based on exhaustive studies, Mr. Alderson has records which indicate that for every nickel "paid" by the consumer for advertising, the consumer reaps a 50-cent benefit in lowered production, distribution and sales costs of the products.

Rise in Prices Recorded During Holiday Week

In a quiet holiday week the Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices advanced 1.2 points to 102.4 on Tuesday, Jan. 2, from 101.2 the Tuesday previous. The rise was due to higher prices for farm and food products, in response to somewhat more optimistic sentiment regarding 1934. Despite an unchanged RFC gold price the United States dollar dropped on Dec. 30, reflecting apparently year-end operations of the Bank of France. The Annalist price index on a gold basis accordingly shared only in part the rise of the index measured in United States dollars, rising to 64.5 from 64.1; the drop in the dollar, however, apparently lacked other than merely passing significance.

Do you feel the urge to enjoy a short vacation under the warm rays of the southern sun, where you can swim, golf, sail, or motor as you please? If so, you can formulate plans for your trip by turning to the hotel, resort and travel advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor. They tell of many opportunities of particular interest to the vacationist. You'll find them to be reliable guides to the sort of accommodations you prefer.

A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Upturn in Wool Price Big Aid To New Zealand

Will Stimulate Finances—Farmers Long in Need to Benefit Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND—The wife of the New Zealand farmer who on Nov. 27, the day of the first wool sales of the season in New Zealand, went into an Auckland store and bought a carpet that she had been wanting for a long while, typified the reaction in the Dominion to the glad news that wool was "up."

The whole country, which for some time had been depressed by the low values of wool, was watching these Auckland sales, and on the morning of the auction the news went round quickly that the market was taking a sensational turn. During the day an average rise of 150 per cent over prices at the last sale of the previous season was recorded. One farmer who sold his fleece wool for 4½d. a pound at the opening sale of the 1932-33 season, received 14½d. for it on Nov. 27. The average over the whole sale was 10d. to 11d. a pound. This includes the benefit of the higher exchange.

This auspicious start in the Dominion wool sales was maintained a few days later at Napier and at Wellington. At Napier, where the wool is of higher grade, the rise was 90 per cent. At Wellington there was excited bidding; the rise was 100 per cent. All this points to a good season, and the effect on New Zealand finance should be most stimulating. In the past few years the Dominion's wool check has dropped disastrously. Export values fell from £16,679,000 in 1928 to £5,740,000 in 1932. Many farmers have been reduced to poverty.

It is estimated that an extra penny a pound puts an extra million into the farmer's pockets, and it is calculated that if the remaining sales of the season fulfill the promise of the opening ones, the national return will increase by from five to six millions. It is the best news that New Zealand has had for a long while.

Cotton Farmers Signing Acreage Reduction Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Contracts for the 1934-35 cotton acreage campaign are now in the hands of Southern agricultural leaders who will start the work of signing up farmers around the first of the year.

Growers signing the contract will receive a rental payment based on the productivity of the farm for the last four years, the payment amounting to 3½ cents a pound on the average yield of lint cotton per acre on each farm for the years 1928-32 with a maximum rental of $18 an acre. No farmer who fails to take part in the acreage reduction campaign will be entitled to government loans of any kind according to an address recently delivered in Memphis, Tenn., by Mr. Oscar Johnston, finance administrator of the AAA.

In addition to the rental payments, growers who enter acreage reduction agreements will receive a parity payment of not less than one cent a pound on their domestic allotment based on a ratio of domestic consumption to total American production.

Government officials, who will finance the plan through a processing tax on raw cotton expect to retire 15,000,000 acres in the United States by rental payments of $125,000,000.

Increased Profits For English Banks

LONDON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Two large English banks today announced increases in net profits for 1933, one for the first time since 1929, and made dividend declarations on a par with last year's.

The Midland Bank, one of the "big five," reported an increase of $1,238,515, bringing net profits for the year to $11,330,000. Dividends were maintained at 16 per cent.

The first increase since 1929 in the net profits of Barclay's Bank, large English institution, was reported today.

In 1933 the increase amounted to $153,000, bringing net profits for the year to $8,020,000.

Martin's Bank, a smaller institution, also reported a substantial increase in 1933 profits.

Wheat Exports Decrease In Week Ended Dec. 30

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Dec. 30, 1933, totaled 2,969,374 bushels, as compared with 4,139,838 bushels in the previous week and 5,451,460 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 106,850,009 bushels, as compared with 167,807,788 bushels for the like period a year ago.

Port of London Shipping Rises in Seven Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the seven months ended Oct. 31 the tonnage of vessels using the Port of London was 33,689,706 net register—an increase of 7.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1932.

For the like period of 1933, the total tonnage using all ports in the United Kingdom was 207,730,827 net register—an increase of 5,777,622 tons or 2.9 per cent.

States Footwear Industry Net Profit 6.9 P. C. on Investment

National Association Puts Trade's Average Yearly Taxable Income at $34,000,000—Current Issue of The Index Gives Interesting Shoe Data

The shoe industry of the United States is traced to Thomas Beard and Isack Rickman, who, in 1628, were brought from England by the Plymouth Company to provide shoes for the colonists, theretofore dependent on importation or on the moccasins they learned to make from the Indians. The newly arrived shoemakers were to receive "their dyett and house room at the charge of the companie."

This is one of many interesting statements given in the current issue of The Index, an organ of the New York Trust Company, in a review of the shoe industry.

Put Out 71 Per Cent of Total

In a hearing before the National Recovery Administration in Washington, officials of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association stated that its 248 members, operating an equal number of plants and 78 branch establishments, produced over 71 per cent of the number of pairs and dollar value of shoes made in this country and employed 73 per cent of the wage earners in this industry. Of the total number of boot and shoe manufacturing establishments listed by the Bureau of Census in June of this year, approximately 300 employ as few as one to 20 workers and are regarded as mainly custom boot makers or establishments selling their entire output through only one or two outlets.

The bank review gives a table of the latest data of the industry. The figures refer to production, not sales, and do not include rubber shoes. They also do not refer to establishments with products under $5000 in value:

Year	No. of Estab'ments	Wage Earners (Avg. for the Year)	Val. of Prods. (in Thous. of Dollars)
1921	1505	183,502	$867,476
1923	1606	225,216	1,000,078
1925	1460	206,992	925,383
1927	1357	203,110	944,714
1929	1241	205,640	965,923
1931	1158	181,374	653,880

$175,000,000 Investment

Estimates of the capital investment in the shoe manufacturing industry vary widely because of the particular conditions under which it operates. Approximately 90 per cent of all the actual shoe making equipment is leased, on some basis, from the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. This company has gradually assembled under one ownership the McKay, Goodyear and other patents and processes essential to the industry. In properties and other equipment, the companies have invested approximately $175,000,000, a figure remaining fairly stable, since depreciation or obsolescence on this type of investment is properly figured at lower rates than is customary when machinery is included in the total of fixed investment.

Basing its computation on an average from a summary of corporation income tax returns for the years 1926 to 1930, inclusive, of 1255 firms engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes, cut stock and findings, the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association estimates the net profit of the entire industry at 3.3 per cent on the dollar volume of business before federal taxes, and at 8.5 per cent on invested capital. Deducting federal income taxes of about $6,400,000 on the profit of concerns reporting a net income from the average yearly profit of $34,000,000 for the entire industry, the association estimates a return of 6.9 per cent on the industry's invested capital.

Not Fared Badly

Although both gross and net income have diminished as a result of lower prices, shoe manufacturers, as a whole, have not fared so badly during the depression as most other industries, because lower costs for materials and increased efficiency of operation, have tended partially to offset the trend toward reduced profits.

Although adverse economic conditions during the last few years have reduced the buying power of the public, production of all boots and shoes has remained at a high level, because shoes wear faster and must be replaced oftener than most articles of wearing apparel, but demand has naturally veered to the cheaper products and has, of course, lessened profits.

The index summarizes the problem of the industry in the following words:

"While efficient management has reduced manufacturing costs, the major attention of the industry, in view of the narrowing margin of profit, has been directed toward lowering the unit distribution costs. Some savings have resulted from these endeavors, especially in the chain store organizations which sell approximately 47 per cent of all shoes.

One-eighth to Users

Only about eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the shoes are sold direct to users by manufacturers. In 1929, according to the Bureau of the Census, 24,259 stores sold boots and shoes valued at $733,836,800, or 1.49 per cent of the value of all retail sales, as compared with the percentage of 8.63 for all apparel sales during that year. While some retail stores have been closed during the depression, those dealing in shoes still total approximately 20,000. During the last few years, retail tendencies have led to the decentralization of shoe stores by the establishing of merchandizing units in suburbs and on a neighborhood basis."

If not counterbalanced by artificial high costs, concludes the review, the industry should share fully in the benefits of a general revival in business activity.

The World's Business

Economic Isolation

A SHORT time ago I listened to an administrator in Washington inveighing against economic isolationism. "All bunk," he exclaimed, banging the table to stress his remark. The table telephone shivered under the impact, provoking the official to look at it. His unseeing glance suddenly took on a vivid interest, and, pointing to the telephone, he went on, "There in that humble telephone you see the answer to the economic isolationists. Isn't that a necessity nowadays?" I assented as eagerly as I had to all his other propositions. "And do you know how many things there are in that instrument for which we are dependent upon the foreigner?" I didn't know, but felt that there must be at least two or three. "Eighteen," he explained.

* * *

Dependent America

Outside the office I made a mental note to inquire at the first opportunity into the materials used in making handset telephones. In New York the opportunity presented itself. An engineer in the Western Electric Company kindly supplied me with a list. Here it is:

1. Rubber, used in mounting and in No. 395 transmitter, imported from Sumatra and Brazil.
2. Silk, used in all cord covering, imported from Japan.
3. Linen, used in condenser paper, imported from Iceland, Germany and Russia.
4. Platinum, used in contact alloy, imported from Canada and South America.
5. Chromium, used in receiver magnet steel, imported from Africa.
6. Tin, used in solder imported from South America, Federated Malay States and Dutch East Indies.
7. Cobalt, used in receiver magnet, imported from the Belgian Congo.
8. Tungsten, used in receiver magnet, imported from China and South Africa.
9. Hemp, used in receiver magnet, imported from the Philippine Islands.
10. Nickel, used in nickel silver contact springs and studs and in plated finish on various parts, imported from Canada.

* * *

Internationalism

This gives a total of 10 materials which have to be imported from abroad in the making of American handset telephones. My friend in Washington said 18. Of course he was talking conversationally. But he may be nearer right than this. There are several other materials which are imported from abroad. Among them are copper, gold and silver, all of which are used in telephone manufacture. I have not mentioned them in the above list because they are likewise produced at home. In a pinch foreign importations could be dispensed with.

But the fact that there are 10 vital elements in a handset telephone which come from abroad is startling enough to be worth thinking over. It should be pondered by the new school of thought, known as "intranationalists."

* * *

Different Schemes

There is a superficial likeness between the purchase scheme for silver and the purchase scheme for gold. It may be helpful to show the difference. Under the gold buying scheme the price offered is on an ascending scale, the end of which is unknown. Silver will be bought at a fixed price which will last for four years. Then the Administration is buying silver only at home. It is buying gold abroad as well as at home. If the Administration had limited its gold purchases to the American output, there would have been little complaint. The plan would then have assumed the status of the wheat, corn, hog, and cotton schemes, and now the silver schemes—that of bounties to particular industries.

* * *

A War Chest

Some light on the gold purchase policy was given to me by an official attached to the monetary wing of the Administration. In the course of a discussion which was getting nowhere, he said, "But you seem to forget that gold is useful as a war chest." "So that's the reason for accumulating gold," I asked. "No," he said, "but in time of trouble it will buy anything anywhere." "I've heard that in France, but never before in America," I replied. It would be futile to return to an international gold standard till all gold to the last ounce is regarded as truly international. For its real job is to flow back and forth among the nations, keeping the various monetary units in stable relation one with the other.

H. B. E.

Ponders Problem Of Raising The Recovery Funds

Among Suggestions Is One for Repaying Loans in Commodity Dollars

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Monetary authorities are busy with conjecture as to the possible effects upon the Federal Government's monetary program of the $10,000,000,000 Treasury financing program outlined by President Roosevelt in his budget message.

From Dec. 18 through yesterday there had been no increase in the RFC gold price, which had led to renewed rumors in Washington and Wall Street during the past week or two of approaching stabilization of the dollar.

President Roosevelt made it clear in his message to Congress on Wednesday, however, that stabilization was at this time impossible, and he again described the Administration's monetary purpose as "arriving at a medium of exchange which will have over the years less variable purchasing and debt-paying power for our people than that of the past."

There has been no indication in Washington that the Administration has decided to give up its program of varying the price of gold as a method of lifting and stabilizing commodity prices. Following the temporary dip of U. S. Government bonds in November, however, increases in the gold price have been relatively small, although commodity prices are still far from the frequently suggested objective of the levels of 1926.

Now what the monetary experts wonder is whether the announced necessity of a good market for government bonds to permit borrowing $6,000,000,000 in new funds and refunding present obligations in the aggregate of $4,000,000,000 in the next six months, may tend to push the gold price-lifting plan still further into the background.

The Administration has made it clear that lifting the gold price is experimental, and is only one of the several forces which it is bringing to bear to restore commodity prices. It has also been explained that the desired commodity price objectives may not be achieved for some time. Monetary experts, furthermore, assume that the Government would scarcely ask investors to buy $10,000,000,000 in bonds repayable in dollars of less purchasing power than those raised by the sale of the bonds.

If the gold price-raising program were delayed, it is suggested the Government might take care of its more immediate requirements by selling short-term issues.

One of the more novel suggestions made is that the Government might sell bonds repayable in such a number of dollars as will have the same purchasing power as those paid for the bonds, the number to be determined by the commodity price index at the time the bonds mature. Some bond experts are dubious over that plan, however, suggesting that it is so novel that investors might be wary of it.

One suggestion heard in Wall Street is that part of the $6,000,000,000 of additonal funds sought by the Government during the next six months may be desired to establish a large fund similar to the British equalization fund, to bring the dollar under more definite control. This would be considered a step toward stabilization.

Chilean Firm Buys Scottish Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The National Sack Manufacturing Company here has placed an order with Messrs. Urquhart, Lindsay & Robertson Orchar, Ltd., of Dundee, Scotland, for approximately $150,000 worth of textile machinery, to be used for the manufacture of bags and sacks from Cañamo, a locally cultivated fiber. Initial production is estimated at 2,500,000 sacks annually, to be increased ultimately to 5,000,000.

The paid-up capital of the company is 8,000,000 pesos and the Government has passed a law which will give it generous protection during the period of development.

Jute raw material will be admitted free of duty during the early stages of the new national industry in order that a competitive price may be secured from the farmers who sow cañamo. There will be a heavy duty on imported manufactured articles of jute.

Rules Deposit Interest Be Limited to 3 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has ruled that semiannual compounded interest on any deposits of a member bank must not exceed 3 per cent.

The order applies to all deposits, whether insured or not, on which interest accrues after Jan. 2, the effective date for the new insurance system, with exception made for deposits contracted for prior to that date.

For each breach of this order, the corporation may impose $100 penalty, the penalty applying to each individual deposit.

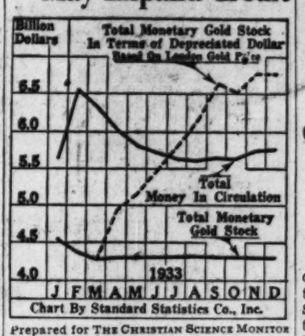
Over 400 Coöperatives Formed in Mexico in 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Jan. 5—The Ministry of National Economy reports that more than 400 coöperative societies were formed in Mexico during 1933—regarded as a remarkable growth. Societies registered included commercial industrial and agricultural coöperatives.

The figures reflect the Administration's policy of fostering coöperatives in line with the stress laid upon this form of agency by former President Plutarco Elias Calles.

Depreciated Dollar May Expand Credit



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INTEREST continues to center in the fantastic possibilities for credit expansion that are suggested by the probability of eventual statutory devaluation of the dollar.

The accompanying chart, based on latest available data for December and on end-of-month figures for preceding months, shows the theoretical trend of the dollar value of the country's total monetary gold stock if stabilization be considered to have occurred on progressively lower bases as the depreciating policy was pursued.

Standard Statistics Makes Forecast Of 1934 Outlook

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Amid constantly shifting clouds of uncertainty and controversy, 1933 has been a year of progress from the depths of depression. On the whole, constructive developments outweigh those of unfavorable import, and while numerous uncertainties appear on the 1934 horizon, the rising world tide should permit these to be settled without causing more than temporary setbacks. The Standard Statistics Company of New York currently forecasts tentatively the early 1934 outlook, for various phases of the situation as follows:

Production—First half-year industrial volumes should exceed those of 1933 by about 15 per cent on the basis of tentative estimates; expanding domestic and export markets; greater initiative than earlier under NRA codes.

Money—Continued moderation in the working out of present monetary program is indicated; new legislation likely to facilitate effort; unrestricted currency inflation still not looked for.

Banking—No banking trouble foreseen; deposit insurance will favor more generous lending policies by banks, reduce hoarding, expand loan applications.

NRA—Greater flexibility of control; general acceptance of NRA principles; control gradually passed on to management; higher profits with expanding volumes.

Earnings—Despite higher unit costs, larger business volumes should enhance earnings of most companies, but with utilities continuing to lag.

Employment—Further expansion; labor troubles in spring, but with prompt settlement.

Agriculture—Further experimentation and unsettlement, especially in dairy and livestock lines; irregularity in individual farm prices; possible feed shortages; in the aggregate, however, a further gain in farm income.

Prices—Moderate strength, reflecting larger industrial demand and more confidence in government policies and monetary program.

Foreign Trade—Some slight further progress in bilateral reciprocity, but greatest export gain achieved in reflection of reviving world trade.

Building—Major expansion of actual activity in public works, with efforts to advance government credit for small building purposes.

Best Christmas Trade In Hardware in Three Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Christmas trade throughout the country has undoubtedly been the best since 1930, and while the reports of final volume from all areas are not available, seldom do the estimates of increase range less than 15 per cent, Hardware Age says in its market summary.

Some stores reported early selling as reaching 40 per cent in excess of the corresponding 1932 period.

Holland Follows Roosevelt Way In Feeding Jobless

Cattle Slaughter Plan Enables Distribution of Plenty of Meat

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Facing an oversupply of livestock similar to that which existed in the United States, the Government of Holland, through the Dutch Crisis Cattle Board, has successfully carried out the first steps in its plan to slaughter 4000 head of cattle a week and distribute the meat so obtained in cans to the unemployed, according to advices received from Amsterdam.

More than 1,000,000 cans of meat have so far been sold to municipalities for distribution to the poor and the plan has had the additional effect of stimulating the canning and allied industries, the cattle board reports.

The board was formed some months ago by the Dutch Government to deal with the depression caused by a decline in the British, French and German markets for Dutch dairy products. It decided that a drastic restriction of output was necessary to maintain the domestic price level and this only could be achieved by the slaughter of 200,000 dairy cattle within a year. In order to prevent a ruinous fall of meat prices, the board formulated the plan whereby the meat so obtained could be made available to the unemployed.

World Tin Use Up About 30 P. C. In 10 Months of 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Estimated world tin consumption for the first 10 months of 1933 amounted to 108,655 tons, compared with 83,080 tons for the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of 30.8 per cent, according to figures released yesterday by the Hague statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The United States used 52,251 tons during the 10 months' period, compared with 29,397 tons for the first 10 months of 1932, thus accounting for 89.6 per cent of the increase in world consumption. The apparent United States consumption continued to rise in October.

World consumption in October, however, dropped off slightly, being estimated at 11,500 tons compared with 11,924 tons in September. The October consumption was 3678 tons greater than for October, 1932. Lower consumption in France and Germany contributed to the decline.

The tinplate industry during the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1933, consumed 48,100 tons, an increase of 11,500 tons, or 31 per cent compared with the preceding 12 months. Consumption by the tinplate industry in the United States increased 53 per cent, in Germany 51 per cent and in France 41 per cent, while the industry in the United Kingdom remained at about the same level.

Relief Mortgages In Mass. Total $4,803,106

Spread throughout the State, the Massachusetts Agency of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has closed 1161 loans for the benefit of that many distressed home owners, as of the close of business Dec. 30, 1933.

These new relief mortgages total $4,803,106 and bonds of the corporation have been paid out to coöperating mortgagees after discharge of the mortgages formerly held by them.

If you plan to sell or manufacture your goods in Canada, you can obtain definite information relative to factory locations, distributors, marketing conditions, etc., from the

CANADIAN
BUSINESS RESEARCH BUREAU
STERLING TOWER - 372 BAY ST.
TORONTO - - ONTARIO

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION
341 BOWERY, *at* 3rd STREET
606 MADISON AVE., *at* 58th ST.
Founded 1848
OVER 150,000 DEPOSITORS

"It's a regular stop for me."
NEW YORK CITY

Harvard Club And Yale Club Win Matches

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Race Rests Between the Two

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Standing

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P C
Harvard Club I...	7	0	31	4	1.000
Yale Club	6	1	26	9	.857
University Club ..	5	3	23	17	.625
Montclair A C	4	3	19	16	.571
Princeton Club I..	4	3	17	18	.571
Downtown A C ...	3	4	15	20	.429
Harvard Club II...	2	5	17	18	.286
Princeton Club II.	1	6	6	29	.143
Union League Club	0	7	6	29	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The Harvard Club and the Yale Club teams both reached the final round of the metropolitan squash racquets Class A team championships yesterday, as the lone possibilities for the title, with the Harvard Club team sure of a playoff at least, while the Yale Club must win the match next Thursday to get into a tie with the unbeaten leaders.

Both won in the eighth round yesterday, Harvard Club winning at 4 to 1 from University Club on the courts of the latter, while Yale Club, on its home courts, was successful over the Princeton Club team, also at 4 to 1. Montclair Athletic Club and Downtown Athletic Club were the other winners, disposing of the second teams of Harvard Club and Princeton Club, respectively, by scores of 3 to 2. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Championship—Eighth Round

Harvard Club I 4, University Club 1

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley, 18—14, 15—10, 15—8.

R. A. Powers, Harvard Club, defeated W. D. Banks, 18—15, 7—15, 15—12, 18—16.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated G. J. Leness, 8—15, 15—12, 15—13, 12—15, 15—11.

A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, defeated R. F. De Voe, 16—18, 18—16, 15—10, 15—13.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated F. B. Alexander Jr., 15—6, 7—15, 15—12, 13—16, 16—14.

Yale Club 4, Princeton Club I 1

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, defeated F. L. Pell, 15—8, 15—9, 15—12.

R. A. Goodwin, Yale Club, defeated F. M. Palmer, 16—17, 17—16, 15—10, 17—15.

G. H. Cox Jr., Yale Club, defeated Daniel O'Day, 15—11, 15—8, 15—9.

Andrew Barker, Yale Club, defeated Ivy Lee Jr., 15—9, 15—11, 15—13.

D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, defeated W. C. Hammond, 17—15, 17—14, 15—11.

Montclair A. C. 3, Harvard Club II 2

W. E. Coyle Jr., Montclair, defeated W. C. Peet Jr., 15—10, 18—16, 15—11.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, 15—10, 15—10, 15—9.

B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Cole, 7—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—9.

Conway Hoffman, Montclair, defeated W. K. Rice, 5—15, 8—15, 15—12, 15—11, 15—11.

H. F. Wolf, Montclair, defeated C. O. Wellington, 15—13, 15—5, 15—8.

Downtown A. C. 3, Princeton Club II 2

Murray Vernon, Downtown, defeated J. S. Reynolds, 15—9, 15—12, 7—15, 10—15, 15—9.

D. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated F. J. Dicketts, 18—17, 15—8, 13—15, 15—12.

E. F. Beddall, Princeton Club, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 16—14, 15—11, 15—9.

W. H. Putnam, Downtown, defeated B. B. Adams, 15—9, 15—10, 18—17.

J. R. MacNeille, Downtown, defeated J. L. Tappin, 15—10, 15—12, 10—15, 10—15, 15—10.

Franklin Memorial And Museum Opened To Public Inspection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 — The Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum, recently completed here at a cost of $4,000,000, is now open to the public.

One of the largest exhibits in the museum is that depicting the history of transportation. A full-sized steam engine, the largest and most modern of the time when it was constructed, 1838, is part of the rail transportation exhibit, and this diminutive locomotive weighing 8½ tons, stands in the museum by the side of one of the largest freight engines of today, a 350-ton giant.

A model of the Wright brothers' first plane is part of the air transportation exhibit, which includes the plane in which Miss Amelia Earhart crossed the Atlantic, as well as the plane in which Dale Jackson and Forrest O'Brine established their endurance record in 1929.

The prime mover exhibit begins with a model of the Newcomer engine and of the Watt engine, and contains models of all the succeeding developments, and all of these may be operated. A paper making machine model, built to scale, shows the whole process of the making of paper, from the raw pulp to the finished product. This is part of the graphic arts section and is the only such model as far as is known.

Benjamin Franklin's printing press is shown in the printing exhibit, together with another press built about the same period at Ephrata, Penna.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Jan. 7

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 43.34m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-218m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

BROOKLYN N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Be independent; increase your income showing unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's, children's wearing apparel to friends, neighbors; easy, pleasant, spare-time work; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment required; samples loaned. Write for 15 day assignment plan and territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie, for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with managerial, selling advertising experience seeks position where initiative, energy, integrity are required; able to build up and establish new business; any location; interview solicited. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

EXPERIENCED hydraulic mining man wants charge of mine; understands hydraulic elevators, saving fine gold, and handling black sand. L. WEST, P. O. Box 491, Santa Clara, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., Jackson Heights, Queens—(Garden Co-op.) Furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths with showers, 4 exposures, fireplace, steam, elevator, newly decorated, restricted; 30 minutes 42nd St. Piano, radio, electric refrigeration. Moving California; rent 6 months to 2 years $125.00. CECIL GIBSON. 9 West 40th St. Penn. 6-9745.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892 — R. W. WHITEACRE, carpenter and builder; plans and estimates furnished; jobbing. Shop and mill 63 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. ASPinwall 1660.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER for discriminating women, special attention given individuality, difficult figures; also teach dressmaking; moderate price. Trafalgar 7-4760. ROSE WINDSOR, 167 West 71st St., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MARY DIEHL — MARIAN KRAMER 105 W. 40th St. Interviews 9-12:30. Male and Female Office Personnel.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICE

LADY will exchange secretarial services for use of practitioner's office from 1 to 5 p. m.; highest references. Write Box Z-23, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

FURNITURE

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE
Rugs and Bric-a-Brac. M. LOWENSTEIN
27 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4451

FURRIERS

JANUARY markdown sale of fine furs; 30% saving on repairs and remodeling. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston.

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur repairing and remodeling. WINTHROP FURS Inc. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire Street, Boston. LIBerty 9583

HAIRDRESSING

HAIR COLORING
Over-Dyed and Over-Bleached Hair
made uniform or brought back to natural color. Specialist with 20 years' experience.
HELEN MacCULLOCH, Inc.
17 East 28th Street, Hotel Seville
NEW YORK

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Man, experienced, to give companionship and care to one needing attention; Christian Scientist preferred; only New York City and vicinity residents need apply. Write Box W-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Aspinwall 6419.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—6-room duplex house, available February 1, near bus and trains; references required. Phone Granite 0499-W.

INSURANCE

I SHOULD be pleased to serve the patrons of The Christian Science Monitor in their insurance needs. I am equipped to handle all forms of automobile, fire and all other lines of insurance coverage. WALTER A. DONLAN, 53 State Street, Boston. Cap. 5632, 5633 or Longwood 5691.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Exterior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

PAYING GUESTS

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—Single, double, sunny, comfortable, corner rooms, with or without meals; references. Write Box F-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Palmer Studios PHOTOGRAPHS FOR BUSINESS
North Quincy, Mass. Pres. 0701

REAL ESTATE

A COMMUNITY INN
Successfully operated for 12 years under the same management. Just the right combination of a fine home and a paying business. Dining room, 7 guest rooms, 3 baths, all furnished. The proper party will be helped in financing. In one of the best towns in Massachusetts. Call MR. BEARSDELL, Asp. 1504. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Univ. 4-4717

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Living quarters shared with refined young woman, $4; attractive home; select surroundings; near Christian Science church. Univ. 9104.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th, 3 D—Artistic, light living room; studio couch; opposite church; best transportation. Cath. 8-2696.

N. Y. C., 270 Riverside Dr. (Apt. 4 B)—Attractive front, sunny, double-single; private bath, refrigeration; moderate, homelike. Riverside 9-7255.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 69th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Sunny room overlooking park; near church, subway station; references. End. 2-6275.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79th—Large rooms, $10; medium, $7; newly decorated sunny apt.; river view; excellent location. ROUZEE (10-A).

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Corner double, private bath; smaller single with running water; reasonable. (7-C)

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

ABINGTON, MASS.—Wanted, a boarder, $18 per week and upward; ideal home and location for right party. B-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Rooms and board in quiet, refined modern home, for restful study; inspection by appointment only. For particulars write MRS. CRETE B. KENMUIR, 885 14th Ave. North.

WESTCHESTER—Would like to communicate with young business man who would appreciate good home; room, board and garage available. Write Box M-43, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, free to travel; references furnished. 49 Elmwood Street, Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 7940.

CUTTER and salesman on men's tailoring wants to make a change with reliable house. Write Box S-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FRENCHMAN, 23, neat, refined, houseman, first-class chauffeur or capable second butler-valet; dependable, best references. ALBERT JARDOT, 23rd St. Y. M. C. A., 2nd floor, New York City.

RETIRED letter carrier desires congenial occupation, part or full time. M. F. ROCKMAN, 987 8th Ave., c/o Alpine, N. Y. C.

YOUNG Englishman, formerly with merchant service, wishes position as plain cook; houseman. Write Box G-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ADAPTABLE, refined American woman, accustomed to meeting public, traveled extensively, desires position as house manager, house mother in schools, private family or as companion. Write Box M-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COLORED girl desires housework, full time, excellent cook. Telephone Tillinghast 5-8566, New York City.

COLORED girl wishes general housework, part time or whole time. University 4-1570. HENRY, 35 West 115th Street, New York City.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper and cook wishes position. Write Box H-49, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, specialty shop-department store selling experience, wishes position; also mother's helper. Write Box H-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOSTESS, COMPANION, or any congenial work; educated, travelled, accustomed to meeting public; go anywhere. Write Box W-41, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Experienced young woman desires position as bookkeeper and stenographer; references; efficient. E. ARBETTER. Tel. N. R. 2366.

WOMAN lawyer, business executive, desires connection business concern; capable managing offices, large personnel, checking accounts; capable handling all legal matters; trials all courts. H. S., Room 1903, 11 Park Pl., N. Y. C.

WOMAN wants place in country or suburbs as working housekeeper-companion for 1 or 2 adults; good cook and manager. Write Box R-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman desires all-round position, knowledge stenography-office routine; rapid typist, selling ability. Write Box B-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
949 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 0791
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor. Dorchester Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS: rewiring wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades; Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Complete Flower Service
Our prices have been lowered, but our standard of quality unchanged
G. O. Anderson & Sons
901 MASS. AVE. Phone Arl. 3090—3091

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368 Pleasant Street, Belmont

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Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

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THE OSCAR H. [illegible] COMPANY
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of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
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Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street Han. 0318

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions.
80 BOYLSTON STREET Second Floor

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SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159
Harriet H. Malcolmson Catherine G. Briggs Telephone Kenmore 4042

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

For Perfect Work See the
Fidelity
SHOE & HAT RENOVATING SERVICE
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We Sell, Service and Display
All Makes of Range Oil Burners
Radios and Electric Refrigerators
HAWKINS-ELWELL CO.
Talbot 4978 577 Washington Street (Codman Square)

MASSACHUSETTS

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Milk and Cream
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton
George J. Knapp
24 John A. Andrew Street
Jam. 1830 Res. Jam. 1221

COAL, COKE and FUEL OILS
SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER
B. W. Yuill
722 CENTER STREET Tel. Jamaica 0458

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PERMANENT HAIR WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
613 CENTRE STREET
Your satisfaction is our pleasure

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

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GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
National Linen Service Co.
Tel. 1310
HIGHlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE
BOSTON, MASS.

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Home Modernizers
Roofing, Painting, Weatherstrips, Papering, Building, Repairing. Shade Manufacturers.
Electrical Appliances
Crawford, Hot Point, Universal Ranges, Norge Refrigerators
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BRA 0908

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343 WASHINGTON STREET
BRAINTREE, MASS.
First-class material and workmanship is our aim at all times in all lines of shoe repair. Also *Hats cleaned and reblocked, prices right.*

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In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
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FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
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TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

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FLORIST
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Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

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Harvard Automobile Co.
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Univ. 9460—9461—9462

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Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
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256 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
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Useful and Unusual Articles for the Home
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Furriers and Tailors
REPAIRING REMODELING
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38 CHURCH STREET
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Pilato's Valeteria
is waiting to serve you—specializing in fine shoe rebuilding. Plain and evening dresses dry cleansed. Hats cleaned, shoes cleaned and dyed.
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Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
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(Continued)

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Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
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Good Food Order by Phone

Wishing All Our Friends a Bright and Hopeful New Year
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
Free Delivery PORTER 2200

JOHNSTON & MURPHY SHOES
for QUALITY, WEAR, STYLE
$11.50—$12.50—$13.50
Harvard Coöperative Society
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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

The Carnival of Flags

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE flags were holding carnival. How they fluttered in the breeze! "Waving" is what people called their fluttering, but the flags themselves knew they were talking. Many years ago, Charles Dickens guessed the secret of the flags when he wrote: "There are few more talkative things in this world than flags. They are always talking, as long as daylight renders them visible."

The little square white weather flag flashed in the sunshine. "Clear and fair," it said to all its neighbors.

Every flag seemed to stretch out its full length, rejoicing that the blue square which had been flying from the tower for the past few days had been hauled down to make way for the white flag "Rain or snow" was the message of the blue square, and the black triangle right below it had meant "colder." So it was not surprising that the flags were more joyful this fine day. Strains of music floated upward.

"How jolly to play music for us!" the flags all said.

"Whose party is this anyway?" a striped flag of many colors asked.

"Ask the Admiral!" waved the White Elephant of Siam.

The Admiral's flag—dark blue with four white stars in the center—snapped to "Attention!"

"I call for answers to the question!" waved the Admiral. "Let each flag tell its story so we may learn in whose honor the party is being given."

All the flags waved furiously, each so eager to be heard that they snapped and cracked in the breeze like pistol shots.

"Hold fast!" cried the Admiral. "One at a time!" And the dignified Admiral glanced along the line to see who should speak first.

"Let me tell my story," said the Irish flag. "I'm sure I must be the oldest of all, if age counts for anything."

"If age counts, then the honor of speaking first belongs to me," said the five-clawed Dragon, waving its forked tail skyward. "A blue Dragon chased the Irish flag off the Far East seas, too!" the Dragon boasted.

Now, the Admiral was a well-informed flag, having sailed the Seven Seas many times. It had often overheard men talking about important affairs, so it felt that it knew "what was what" when it came to the question of first in rank among flags of the nations. But even the Admiral was puzzled.

"The wisdom of Solomon is needed," thought the four-starred flag of blue, as the flags of all nations passed before him. And the Admiral remembered having heard that Solomon, Moses and David spoke of flags as "banners." "It must be to some flag connected with the history of those far-off days that the honor of speaking first belongs," decided the Admiral.

Waiting for a lull in the breeze so that he could be heard by all, the Admiral then said: "The honor of being first to tell its story belongs to one of the newer designs but the oldest of emblems—Egypt!"

At that, all the flags clapped and snapped as the wind whistled among them.

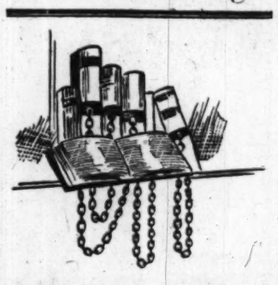
Then the Egyptian flag dipped as much as it was able, out of respect to the wise Admiral. And gradually the fluttering quieted down as the flags realized they could hear better if they stopped straining on their ropes.

Only the faintest ripples were heard as the Egyptian flag began its story.

MARY M. STARR.

[This is the first of a series of short stories about flags which will be published each Friday.]

Worth Knowing



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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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(Continued)

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Letter Puzzle 'P'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "P." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Buggy Rides

WHEN a lad who lived on a farm at the edge of town saw how delighted his two city cousins were with their first buggy ride, an idea for earning money came to him. He notified many of the townspeople that he would take children buggy riding behind his trusty old horse at so much an hour. When mothers wanted to go shopping for a couple of hours he would load their children into his double-seated surrey, almost a curiosity, and he would give them a comfortable old-fashioned ride. Miss D. L. N.

Letter Shop

A WOMAN with considerable office experience found it necessary to earn money for the support of her family. She offered to do office work for a business man in return for the use of his office and telephone. She then advertised that typing and all kinds of stenographic work would be done at reasonable rates. She became a notary public, and prepared herself in every way to be of service to those who need part-time stenographic help. The "letter shop," as she called her business, was a success from the beginning, and it has continued to prosper. Miss E. H. H.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Alexandrian Manuscript

THE first record we have of this Greek manuscript of the whole Bible is that it was owned by the Patriarch of Alexandria in 1098 A. D., hence it came to be called "the Alexandrian Manuscript," briefly referred to for the sake of reference, by the letter "A." As time went by, it changed hands; but it was ultimately sent as a gift to Charles I of Britain, and is now to be seen in the British Museum in London.

It appears to date from the middle of the fifth century, and though not so early as the Vatican and Sinaitic manuscripts, it is an important witness to the original Greek text of the New Testament.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

HE THAT despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted model.
—SOUTH

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

214

It is a pity said the speaker that a description of the sinister efforts to successfully place obstacles so as to effectively hinder the cause of peace can not be recounted in the daily press for they most certainly would show some so-called public spirited citizens up

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Toledo Blade: Maybe it just seems true that only well-paved streets are the ones torn up to lay pipe lines or something.

Omaha World-Herald: George Ade says newspapers nowadays do everything but wind the clock and tend the baby, thereby opening a likely field of journalistic enterprise.

Atlanta Constitution: A New York man has invented an elastic suit of clothes. That makes the waistline self-adjusting.

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Miss Rosalind Lillibridge, Los Angeles, for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hm-m," said the office boy as in came another typewriter portrait from this California expert, "looks as if the machine age were here—what with the artists now being threatened!"

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

In a flamboyant editorial entitled "The Constitution and the Guerriere," the New York Evening Post, Sept. 2, 1812, thundered: "We have always contended that our people would fight whenever they should have a chance, and that on an equal footing they would be beaten by no men on earth." The editorial admitted that "very little present benefit is to be expected from the war."

"Speaking broadly, it must be confessed that the press of all nations taken together has done much to set them in an unlovely light to one another and said more to provoke emnity than to win friendship," declared James Bryce in a lecture delivered in the United States in August, 1921.

"I have had 30 years' experience of literary life, and if a beginner were to ask me what school I consider best for the novelist, I should answer without hesitation: The school of journalism," declared Thomas Henry Hall (pen-name, "Hall Caine"), British novelist and dramatist, author of "The Christian," "The Manxman," "The Bondman," etc. Hall was brought up as an architect, turned to journalism, and was an editorial writer on the Liverpool Mercury for six years before he began to write novels.

"I cannot subscribe to the creed which says anything which is interesting is news," said Edward H. Butler, editor and publisher of the Buffalo Evening News, in an address before the 1930 Washington Conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "There is much which might be interesting, but which would not pass the rule laid down by my father, when he said, 'Print nothing in this paper that a child may not read.'"

The British statesman who wrote "The American Commonwealth" and "Modern Democracies," James Bryce, in a lecture delivered in the United States in August, 1921, declared: "In some cases newspapers have helped to make wars, and in not a few they have been used by unscrupulous statesmen to produce exasperation bringing war nearer."

"Born in the Spanish-American War, ballyhoo did not begin to wax grotesque until the World War had nursed an abnormal appetite for sensation. These two wars were the architects of a gargoyle journalism," says Silas Bent in Ballyhoo, New York, Horace Liveright, 1927.

Frank H. Simonds, author of a History of the World War in five volumes, has worked on the New York Tribune, Sun and Evening Post. Since 1918 he has contributed to a syndicate of 50 American and foreign newspapers. He has served as foreign editor, Review of Reviews.

Thornton W. Burgess, originator of daily "Bedtime Stories," in the newspapers of the United States and Canada, studied in a Boston business college after leaving high school. His nature story features have had record runs in newspapers (more than 15 years).

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Electric Power

Seventy per cent of the total utilized mechanical power in the United States is developed in electric motors.

United States Money

The United States has 10 different kinds of money: gold certificates, silver certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, United States notes, national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, gold coins, silver dollars, subsidiary coins, and token money.

Thermos Bottle

The thermos, or vacuum bottle, was invented by Sir James Dewar in 1892.

Bicycle Balloons

Balloon tires for bicycles have now been developed.

Parables of Safed the Sage

Being Sure of the Right

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I AND Keturah we had a Difference of Opinion. And it came to pass about the space of an Hour thereafter that I thought thereon and I went unto Keturah and said: My dear, I was mistaken. Thou art right. And Keturah said, What month and what day of the month is this? Let the name and the number thereof be ascertained. And let them be recorded in Red, that I may have this day in remembrance. Eight and thirty years have I lived with my Husband, and now for the first time he hath acknowledged himself to be in the wrong. Well is it for me that I have lived to see this day. . . . But listen unto me, my lord. Why this delay? Wherefore hast thou waited eight and thirty years?

And I said Keturah, this is the first time I have ever been in the wrong in matters of dispute with thee; and now that thou dost mention it, I am not so sure that I was wrong this time.

And Keturah said, I will hasten and accept thine acknowledgment while it is yet within my reach; for it is too good a thing to last long. And now, behold, I have been making some Doughnuts, and I have had rather better success than usual. Try one of them, and let me know if I am right about that also.

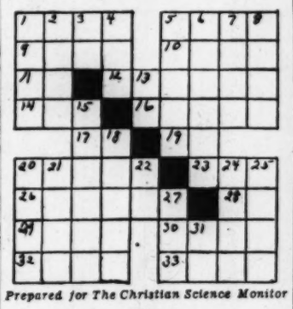
So I ate of the Doughnuts, for I seldom eat as few as one of them. And I said, Thou art so everlastingly right about the Doughnuts, thou has small need to be right about any of the things we discuss, and canst well afford to let me be in the right concerning all other matters.

And Keturah said, We will divide the matter in that way. Nevertheless this, my lord, it is a great satisfaction unto a woman to be acknowledged right a part of the time. For howeversomuch she may be proud that her husband is a man of sound judgment, and one who sitteth in the gates and one to be renowned among his fellow men, yet at home he is the husband of one wife, and that wife liketh a sort of even division of the business of being right.

And I am inclined to think that there is something in this, and that it is well for a man that now and then he acknowledge unto his wife that she is in the right. And inasmuch as the world is very certain to convince him often that he hath made mistakes, it is well that he share with his wife the business of being right on a fifty-fifty division.

Especially if she maketh good Doughnuts, and giveth them as a reward of her Being Right.

Junior Cross-Word No. 70



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Substance used for seasoning.
5. Journey.
9. Fresh.
10. Stood up.
11. To depart.
12. Bird with golden plumage.
14. Connecting word.
15. More domesticated.
17. Diminutive suffix.
19. Prefix meaning From.
20. Species of poplar.
23. Knock.
26. Numbers of points made in certain games.
28. Uruguay is on this continent (abbr.)
29. Organs of hearing.
30. The rainbow.
32. To pay one's part.
33. Suppers.

Down

1. Ancient Scandinavian legend.
2. Soon.
3. French article.
4. Number of players constituting baseball battery.
5. Union of three.
6. Ledger.
7. Island.
8. An equal.
13. Right (abbr.)
15. To transport.
18. Concise.
20. At sea.
21. To scrutinize.
22. Compass point (abbr.)
24. The Ganges River is on this continent.
25. A defile.
27. To rest.
31. Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

An 'Aberdeen Story'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aberdeen, Scot.

FAR or near, wherever the English language is spoken, the "Aberdeen story" is ever welcome. These stories are always based upon the reputed thriftiness of the people of this beautiful "Granite City," with its intensive industrialism and ancient yet modern university.

So astute are the Aberdonians reputed to be indeed, that they are alleged to have themselves founded an "Aberdeen Joke Factory," using its amusing but self-libelous output to advertise their city to the world. Nevertheless, than "Aiberdeen awa" there is not a more hospitable city in the world, nor is there a more kindly and open-handed people than the Aberdonians.

In view of the latest story from this city, the alleged joke factory must surely have had a severe setback by the recent bequest of Mr. William Hillesfield Craig, a working upholsterer, who recently passed on. Having as a lad been disappointed in his ambiton to secure a university education, Mr. Craig resolved to do all he could to save some other young person from this disappointment. By a life of hard work, in which visits to the reference department of the Public Library and long walks into the country comprisd his recreations, he has been able to bequeath to Aberdeen University between £5000 and £6000 for the founding of scholarships for students "who, for financial reasons, are not able to take a university course without assistance."

Mr. Craig, workingman, scholar at heart, and gentleman by instinct, has certainly given us a new type of "Aberdeen story!"

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

"Your wife has a voice as soft as velvet."
"Hush! If she hears you she'll want a frock to match it!"

Explained

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company was billing a small town, and the advance agent had distributed a few free tickets to the forthcoming performance. Prominent on the passes were printed the words, "Not Transferable."

"Now, what you-all s'pose dat mean?" inquired one colored gentleman of another.

"Dat mean," was the reply, "you-all won't be remitted to de show 'less you come yo'self."

Be Truthful to Mother!

A young comedian related that his mother came to the theater to see him act. When he met her after the show she was in tears.

"Why, mother, what is the matter with you?" he asked.

"I never was more humiliated in my life than when you came on the stage," she sobbed. "You told me you were a good actor, and all the audience did was to laugh at you!"—*Richmond News Leader.*

Man of Might

Two Irishmen landed at New York, and, when getting off the boat, Pat lost track of Mike. After hunting for him for a considerable time he returned to the wharf where he lost him. Sure enough, Mike was sitting there on a ship's anchor. When asked why he was sitting there all this time, he said:

"By the powers of Malkelly, I am waiting to see the man phwat wields this pick!"—*Drumheller Mail.*

School Etiquette

"Tommy," said the teacher, "I wish you wouldn't come to school with such dirty hands. What would you say if I came here with my hands covered with dirt and my fingers stained with ink?"

Tommy looked at her with concern. "I wouldn't say anything," he replied. "I'd be too polite."

What Did She Mean?

"I'm terribly worried. I wrote Jack in my last letter to forget that I had told him I didn't mean to reconsider my decision not to change my mind, and he seems to have misunderstood me."—*Life.*

The Clouds Begin to Lift

The editor of the country newspaper went home to dinner, smiling radiantly.

"You must have had some good fortune this morning," greeted his wife.

"Indeed I did," announced the editor. "Jim Smith, who hasn't paid his subscription for ten years, came in and stopped his paper."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Britain's Trade Plan

GREAT BRITAIN, with the utmost deliberation, is pursuing a trade plan leading by stages to results which may turn out to be as far-reaching as the reorganization policies of the United States and some European countries. The Ministers most conspicuous in framing this plan are Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. Walter Elliot. The instruments which they are using are those commonly associated with what is called Protection, and may take the form of tariffs, or quotas, or subsidies, or prohibitions. One of these Ministers has until recently always been a strong Free Trader. None are Protectionists in the fullest sense of the term. They find support for their present policy in the tradition which has hitherto made Britain so pronouncedly Free Trade in her faith—a tradition which compels them to think just as much of the interests of the consumer as of the producer.

It follows that the plan which is implicit in the Government policy falls into two parts—first, as it affects foreign trade, and second, productive industry at home.

In foreign trade Great Britain has negotiated systems of exchange, promoted by preferences or quotas, with countries which already had big trade connections with her. With certain other countries whose economic nationalism is more extreme Great Britain is prepared to use different methods—if need be, that of bargaining under the threat of retaliation.

The most obvious example is provided by France. Great Britain is a large consumer of French goods, and has no desire to cut down this consumption unduly. But its continuance must be conditional on the willingness of France to admit imports from Great Britain. The recent French surtax of 15 per cent on British imported goods and the import turnover tax of 6 per cent on manufactured goods constituted a serious discrimination against Great Britain. Hence the decision of that country to use the freedom which she gains by withdrawal from the tariff truce to apply the weapon of economic reprisal. What this decision means is that Britain henceforward will open her markets only to countries which are prepared to open their markets to her.

Now all these measures are for protection of British industrialists. But if that were all, they could never receive warm approval from the British public. Mr. Chamberlain has recently restated the position. "When we introduced and started to build up a scientific tariff we made it clear that we expected our own traders and manufacturers to improve their methods of production and of marketing." It has been objected that this part of the program has been neglected. But it has not been lost sight of.

The weak organization of the mining industry has been regarded as a scandal for many years past. Again and again it has been pointed out that some of the older mines ought to be shut down and economies effected by amalgamating the efficient mines in larger units. Left to voluntary effort, the schemes have never been carried out. But at last the Mines Reorganization Commission has put its foot down, and will compel the colliery owners to come into schemes for large-scale production and coördinated marketing.

Agriculture, less easily dealt with, has nevertheless been the subject of recent legislation which is already having a very remarkable effect in the regulation of agricultural production and marketing. The iron and steel industry has not yet gone beyond the stage of voluntary negotiations. The cotton trade is even more backward in its excessive individualism. But if those who are now responsible for the Treasury, the Board of Trade and certain other departments remain in power, probably the next few years will witness constant pressure amounting in the last resort to compulsion, with the result that the main trades of the country will emerge as highly unified groups, protected from foreign dumping, regulating the home markets, and restrained by state pressure from any tendency to exploit their monopolies to the disadvantage of the general public.

Women and Music

SUCH enormous progress toward equality of the sexes has been made in the last few years that Dame Ethel Smyth's recent complaint concerning the position with regard to music is a timely reminder that the battle is not yet entirely won. In the factory, the workshop, the office, and the professions women have vindicated their right to employ their abilities on practically the same terms as men, but only as the result of a long and strenuous fight. In the realm of art they have not put up the same determined struggle for recognition.

Partly, this is because it has not been necessary. If in most branches of art the door of opportunity has not been wide open it has at least stood somewhat ajar. In the theater, for example, ever since, for the first time in English history, an actress, in the reign of Charles II, played the part of Desdemona, women have occupied as prominent a place as men. In literature the position is almost the same. Amongst the earliest and most famous of all poets was Sappho, and the tradition of women's activities in poetry has been carried down through Christina Rossetti and Mrs. Browning and many another to the present day. In novel writing women entered the field practically as soon as men; from Fanny Burney, by way of Jane Austen, the Brontës, and George Eliot, there is a distinguished line of women novelists.

One might think that the position with regard to music is similar. Patti, Melba, Tetrazzini are as famous as Caruso and Chaliapin. But the very equality which has been accorded to women singers has served to obscure the fact that in other musical spheres women have been, and are, most unfairly handicapped. With rare exceptions, women, as Dame Smyth points out, have been barred from the valuable training that comes of orchestral playing; and Maurice Baring and others support her contention that when women compose music of the highest quality they find it difficult to get it played. This attitude is not merely unfair to women; it impoverishes the world. So long as women are discouraged from using this means of expression, so long will the world be deprived of some of the beauty and wisdom which are within its reach.

Indispensable

AT THE close of a recent week a small concern in one of the largest American cities counted its receipts. The income for the week totaled $12 and that had to go around to four people. Yet no one quit. Every one plowed ahead regardless. There was new and important work to be done—and money or no money, it was being done.

Devotion such as this, coming from one of its major offices, is what has made the Anti-Saloon League influential. The public sees its leaders caricatured as undesirable zealots. Rarely does it know what it costs an anti-saloon man or woman to serve the public which scoffs at them.

However, that is their business. If they want to give up easier jobs, if they prefer the blistering assaults from without and the criticism from within, that is their choice.

What does concern the country is the fresh job they are picking up. The problem of controlling liquor has been thrown back on the state legislatures. New liquor laws have been and are being made. There is only one set of drys who are expert here. The Anti-Saloon League knows this field. For years it has struggled with state legislatures. It knows the men and the methods. The league has suddenly again become indispensable.

The nation will hear more about it in the news connected with the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League which will begin in Washington Sunday. Even the name of the organization is not outmoded as many repealists asserted it would be. For notwithstanding assurances that even with liquor the saloon would never come back, it is back in some states, is knocking at the doors of others and is masquerading under new names in many.

The old warfare between the brewers, distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and saloonkeepers on one side and the Anti-Saloon League on the other in the cockpit of the state legislatures, is on once more. Toiling away in the wreckage of national prohibition, the league has been trying here and there among the states to save what it could. Out of old habit it has resumed the struggle with liquor that will reach into the years.

To many a home which today has not the slightest inkling of it, the work undertaken in this convention of the Anti-Saloon League will mean great things. For that organization symbolizes the first line of defense against the spread of intoxication.

From finding new service at hand, the league is taking new heart. From the people it should receive a fresh birth of confidence, for bedeviled or imitated by foes, paid or unpaid by friends, it plods ahead on its mission of protection.

An Improver of Plants

LET the Social Science Research Bureau and any other group studying the caliber of public officials not overlook Dr. William A. Taylor, who retired on January 1 as chief of the bureau of plant industry after more than 42 years in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Though there may be some time-wasters in the Government service, not infrequently one comes across a "good and faithful servant" like Dr. Taylor who adds a great deal to the sum total of capability and achievement of federal employees.

Serving under ten Secretaries of Agriculture, Dr. Taylor's record coincides with that of the department's largest experimental bureau. Under his direction, annual losses of wheat and other cereals caused by black stem rust have been reduced from 57,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels in the Upper Mississippi and Great Lakes regions.

Improved practices developed by his bureau in harvesting, transporting and storing perishable fruits and vegetables give northerners green peas and fresh tomatoes in mid-winter and bring Colorado lettuce to New York as crisp as when it left cool mountain slopes. Dr. Taylor has sent experts to the ends of the earth to bring back and adapt to North America such important crops as dates, olives, avocados, large-size grapes and persimmons, soy beans, rice, lespedeza and other once-imported rarities.

Crop rotation practices introduced in the Great Plains region have aided in the stabilization of agriculture there. Superior grades of cotton have been developed and passed along to southern planters. The cane sugar industry in the Gulf States has been resuscitated through breeding hardier varieties of cane. Eradication of the citrus canker which threatened destruction of the citrus industry of California, Texas, and Florida has been made possible through methods developed under Dr. Taylor's direction.

Any one of these things would prove a notable contribution to public welfare were its results reducible to terms of farm income and of satisfaction to the consumer. Taken all together, the whole constitutes a remarkable achievement. We say to Dr. Taylor with Secretary Wallace, "Few men in the field of science have gained—or deserve—greater world-wide respect. May the future provide you with a share of the happiness your labors have brought to others."

Looking Toward a Balance

OUTSTANDING in President Roosevelt's budget message is the announcement of his expectation that the United States will be back to a balanced budget basis by 1936. There is a certain amount of guessing involved in any such forecast, as Mr. Roosevelt recognizes, but to know simply that it is the President's intention to throw his influence in this direction is somewhat reassuring.

Whether it carries reassurance enough to calm those who are disturbed at the size to which the public debt already has mounted is still in doubt. But it lays a course which, if followed in Congress and in future Administration plans, would curb public spending short of the dreaded point where the Government might be forced into printing-press inflation.

Like most of the President's policies, the message holds to a mean which is likely to be attacked from both sides. Conservatives are already "viewing with alarm" the fact that the deficit for the year ending June 30, this year, is approximately $7,300,000,000, or about $1,000,000,000 more than was expected. Left-wing liberals perhaps will join Senator Robert M. La Follette in protesting at the shutting off of public works expenditures short of $10,000,000,000.

In reply to criticisms as to the huge amount of the deficit, two points can be made. One is that the people a year ago gave an undeniable mandate for more aggressive action to jolt the country out of its economic stagnation. Another is that the costs of the drive for recovery do not yet compare by half with the billions which America poured into the World War during two years, though they will push the aggregate national debt above the war-time peak.

Against this amount of debt two offsets are to be considered. First, the RFC and other credit organizations hold collateral worth more than $3,500,000,000, likely to rise to half again that value, from which it may be expected that the public debt will be reduced as banks, railroads, farmers, home owners and others repay their debts to the Government. Second, the President has said nothing as yet about recapture of the $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 of excess value of gold in the hands of the Federal Reserve System resulting from devaluation of the dollar, yet this may be expected to accrue to the Government.

To those who advocate still bigger spending it may be pointed out that the total bill for emergency activities and extraordinary appropriations, though not all for construction, approximates rather closely the $10,000,000,000 which Senator La Follette urges should be spent on public works. Surely this is enough to test out quite well the theory that the business pump can be primed by Government liberality in channels that will reach consumers.

If that theory is sound—and many believe it is—such expenditures need not go on forever, and indeed they cannot go on a great deal longer without serious consequences. Hence the chief concern of the nation in the next two years will be to see that Congress and the Administration draw in the reins as has been planned.

Squashing the Pumpkin

IT IS all very well to talk of straightening out old tangles. But sometimes it seems that there is a time to straighten and a time to leave well enough alone. In this vein one reads the notice from the University of California, where an agricultural authority has attacked the question of squashes and pumpkins. The squash, he declares, is usually miscalled a pumpkin, and the pumpkin a squash. What we have long called summer squashes are pumpkins, and the enormous fellows that decorate the county fairs are squashes.

One begins to accept, but then remembers his Mother Goose:

> Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
> Had a wife and couldn't keep her.
> He put her in a pumpkin shell,
> And there he kept her very well.

Was he Peter, pumpkin eater, or was he a consumer of squash? Was it after all a pumpkin shell in which he confined his elusive wife? It really is too confusing.

And the maze grows worse as we look about. One almost wishes that the California authority had left the matter alone. What about Cinderella? Was her coach a pumpkin after all? Or must we rearrange all our youthful memories and visualize a squash? It doesn't sound right somehow.

Clarification indeed! Who wants such clarification? Imagine a jack-o'-lantern made out of a squash. It just doesn't seem fitting. And if such were true then the delicacy that remains in the kitchen becomes squash pie and not pumpkin pie? Or does it? Or doesn't it? The further this sort of clarification process is carried the more obscure it becomes.

Editorial Notes

Receipt of 1,620,000 letters and parcels at the White House since his inauguration on March 4 also indicates that the American citizen has placed upon President Roosevelt's efforts in his behalf the stamp of approval.

Employment of hundreds of artists to work on CWA projects seems to be a quite literal attempt to draw the country out of depression.

The members of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition seem to be going south for the winter and finding it.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Outlook for Free Silver—How the CWA Works in California

OBVIOUSLY the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is again to become an acute issue in politics. Without, for the moment, expressing an opinion as to the value of this panacea for monetary ills, I would like to point out certain elements of political strength it possesses today which were denied it in the days of 1896. One great element of strength it then possessed is lacking now—the dynamic personality and telling oratory of Bryan. It will be interesting to note whether a new champion of like caliber will arise in the present discussion.

Last week a conference of eighteen senators called by Senator Wheeler to consider bimetallism was addressed by Senator Borah. The conference put forth the claim that fifty-one United States senators favored the restoration of silver to monetary position. Senator Borah flatly declared for its remonetization even without international agreement. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will urge the President to incorporate Senator Wheeler's proposition in a message to Congress.

How important politically is this silver movement? How does it compare with the 1896 effort?

At the earlier date a President irreconcilably opposed to any deviation from the gold standard sat in the White House. It is sufficiently apparent today that Franklin D. Roosevelt will make no such fight against silver as that led by Cleveland.

Great Britain was then on the gold standard. The United States was a heavy borrower in Lombard Street. All the influence and authority which the creditor could exert over the debtor was employed by the British to determine American monetary policy. Today Great Britain is off the gold standard, and the United States has become the great creditor nation.

The banks and other financial institutions of the eastern cities were then in full possession of great authority and influence throughout the country. Their suggestions to correspondents, customers and depositors were almost law. Today, who is so poor as to do them reverence?

In the militant days of 1896 the gold standard was enthroned. Today only two or three counties in the world maintain it. No longer is it a question of overthrowing an established order, but rather of furnishing a substitute for a discredited monetary system.

If the silver people today lack a W. J. Bryan their opponents lack a Mark Hanna. Furthermore the corrupt practices acts of the nation and various states effectually preclude the raising of campaign funds by methods Hanna employed.

And finally: In 1896 free coinage was denounced as the ultimate of disastrous inflation. Today, with vastly more radical inflation ideas "just around the corner" the free coinage, or bimetallic program is looked upon, outside old-time financial circles, as a defense against greenbacks or commodity money. It is, in fact, not at all improbable that the President may utilize it for precisely this defensive purpose. In the last analysis, however, it will be what he asks that will determine the future of silver. Not only could no legislation be passed over his veto, but none will be undertaken without his tacit approval.

* * *

Sometimes it seems that a simple statement of personal experience goes further than volumes of official statistics to indicate the success or the failure of disputed questions of national policy. I always believed, for example, that during the discussion over prohibition people should form their opinions from their own experiences as to the prevalence of drinking rather than from newspaper stories, or the speeches of professional orators on either side. In the same way I believe that if there could be obtained a wide symposium of individual contacts with the various reconstruction projects which President Roosevelt has put under way, we could get a clearer view of their merits. For example, this extract from a letter written by a Los Angeles man, certainly gives an idea as to what the Civil Works Administration has been doing in one section, at any rate:

> You might be interested to know that the CWA is certainly brightening up the picture here. A man who had been coming into my office periodically for six months looking for a job walked in the other day looking as bright as a new dollar. He had just secured a job up in the Hollywood hills on road construction through the CWA which he had been told would probably last three or four months. He said that 500 new men had been sent up there at the same time with him and that he had never seen such a happy bunch of folks. Preachers, lawyers, bankers, butchers and bakers, some of whom had not had work for two years, all laughing and joking about having to wield a pick and shovel and happy to have a job at last. They get $15 a week, which is 50 cents an hour for a six-day week of five hours each, and this permits time for doing other things. Most of all, they appreciate being off the welfare rolls, which shows the basic soundness of our people.

Consolation in Cheese

HE WAS not a connoisseur in the flavor of cheese. Yet he could distinguish Provolono from Caciocavallo, Edam from Gouda, Cheddar from Stilton, Camembert from Brie, Gjedeost from Mysost, Münster from Port du Salut, and Pot from Smearcase. The identification, however, was visual, never gustatory. For those exotic wheels or hard, round molds were beyond food; they were releases from reality, consolations, just as the melodies of Grieg, or the poems of Shelley, or the midnight pageant of stars might be for another.

The tubby fellow in coarse white apron who stood behind the counter suspected him of being "queer," always staring so, and never buying. So it had to be only on uncommonly intolerable days, when the office became stuffy, the rows of figures lurched about over the pages of accounts, and he kept remembering that he was forty-seven, that he had a family to support, and that he was untrained for any other work. Then he went to look at the cheeses.

He liked to begin with the Roquefort. There was always a mottled green slab of it, conspicuously placed to the front of the show case, and it carried him immediately, to a far and fragrant land; to a hill pasture, soft with rich and velvety herbage. It was sunset, and the gay army of maidens from the tiny village of Roquefort in the valley below were coming with their swinging pails; pampered ewes which supplied the milk watched the milkers, peering into the pails of water, whitened with barley flour, for the sheep to drink. He knew that beneath his feet stretched cool, dry caves, dissolved from limestone, and that even under the houses along the winding lanes of Roquefort, yawned grottos, bedded with straw on which rested the compressed slabs of curd, impregnated with moldy bread, to ripen there in the dark.

Then his eyes slipped to a fat, round ball of shiny red squatting on a wooden plank. This was an Edam, and now he was in the market town of Alkmaar, Holland, on a Friday morning. Great heaps of red and yellow balls crowded the square, burdened the wharves, and overloaded the boats tied up for trade. And because he was lucky today, he had not yet left the market place when the clock in the bell tower of the weighing house struck the hour, releasing with a pop the wooden figures which hopped their way around the tower to the tune of a bugle, blown by a wooden man above.

From Alkmaar, it was only the journey of a second across the North Sea, down a narrow Norwegian fiord, and up the steep slope of its bordering mountain to a pine-wood *sæter*. Just a glance from the painted Edam to the paper-wrapped Gjedeost, the smooth, brown, goats-milk cheese of Norway, had carried him all that way. The door of the *sæter*, the sod-roofed hut used only in summer for the making of cheese, stood open and he crossed the forest-rimmed oasis of upland pasture, where the goats were cropping the precious grass, to look in at its one square room. Cheeses were ranged around the sides of the room on shelves, to await the day when the men should come up from the main farm in the valley bottom, several miles below, to carry them away. Before the stone-vaulted hearth, opposite the open door, the "mistress of the *sæter*," a young girl, sturdy, ruddy, fair, stirred the curdling fluid in an iron caldron hanging from a black chain over a smoking fire of logs.

From the west-facing fiords of Scandinavia to the peaks of the Apennines, northeast of Rome, is a long 1200 miles across the populous lowland of Germany and the snowy solitudes of the Alps, but within the polished showcase it was only a scant twelve inches from the silvery covering of the Gjedeost, across a cylinder of orange Young America, to the Caciocavallo, a plump grayish-white mold, shaped like an Indian club, or ten pin, and hanging by a cord tied around its constricted end. Anyone might well be proud to own a familiarity with the isolated region of southern Italy where, centuries ago, the first Caciocavallo took shape from the hands of an experimenting shepherd; only the privileged few, sincere of purpose, could travel at will, fourscore miles back of Rome, to gaze upon the slopes of Monte Cavallo, one of the highest peaks of the Apennines, crested with snow nine months of the year.

But now he has stood there so long, twenty full minutes, that the white-aproned clerk had begun to whisper behind his hand to a fellow worker. There would be no time for the mountain village of northern Italy, called Gorgonzola, nor the Valley of the Emmenthal in Switzerland, or the Belgian province of Limburg, or Camembert in Normandy. Even Port du Salut, with its Trappist Abbey where the monks jealously guarded the secret of their curing process, must be reserved for some future journey. But never mind—he had been far enough today.

M. A. J.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Liquor's Suicidal Greed

IF THE liquor interests, restored to lawful standing, maintain their present policy in Illinois, a reaction of public sentiment and a storm of demand for drastic control will be inevitable. In blind stupidity those interests have misread repeal as an unconditional permit to ride high and wide. Again manifest among them are the greed and the arrogant indifference to decency and public welfare which wrecked their business fourteen years ago. . . .

Governor Horner is reported as having said that a definite effort is being made in Springfield to block adequate liquor legislation. In one branch of the Legislature that effort happily has failed under the urgent pressure of the Governor. . . . Capitol corridors buzz with reports that the little black satchel, notorious pal of the little brown jug, has made its appearance. It is said to be lined with green. Sniffing the breath of the Legislature one may detect an odor of incipient scandal.

Meanwhile Chicago is being treated to a taste of what it may expect to continue if there is no state control, and if local politics is left free to play the liquor game for all there is in it of place and profits. The saloon is back, and easily recognizable beneath transparent camouflage. Underworld women, according to report, brazenly advertise their ancient trade at barroom tables. . . .

In Wisconsin, which boasts of being the wettest state in the Union, Governor Schmedeman insists on state control of liquor licenses. He has warned the Legislature, now in special session, that many persons who voted for repeal are no less opposed to the return of the saloon evils of preprohibition days than to those of the illicit traffic. The Illinois Legislature needs similar warning. . . .
—*Chicago Daily News.*

Teachers of the World and Peace

IF TEACHERS throughout the world will do what they are admittedly able to do, war can be eradicated from this planet.

'We do not mean that teachers could prevent a war this year or next year. The teaching profession deals in futures. The fruits of its efforts can be harvested only after many years. But the soil is fertile and the harvest is sure. Teachers can so direct education as to dispel ignorance of the people of foreign lands and remove those prejudices and hatreds which arise from lies or from faulty and inadequate knowledge. It will be all to the good if children freely learn that other nations can sometimes be right; that people of other lands may have legitimate ambitions, that foreigners may have intellectual, artistic, and moral contributions to make to the world order. Patriotism is not thereby imperilled. . . .

Napoleon once said, "There are only two powers, the Sword and the Mind—and it is the Mind that conquers." Teachers are in a position to shape this conquering power. And they need not employ the devices of propaganda. The teaching of citizenship is not propaganda, nor is the teaching of respect for law and of respect for one's brother man. Similarly it is not propaganda to teach world citizenship and respect for other nations.

. . . Teachers have this matter largely in their own hands. They have formulated a common policy: it is for them to put it into operation. They have power, and we appeal to them to use it. They have the power to influence the future of the world. If they will they can help to exorcise once and for all the demon of war, and to bring about the reign of peace between the nations.—*The Schoolmaster* (London).